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Jordan today celebrates King Hussein's coronation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan today celebrates the 35th anniversary of the coronation of His Majesty King Hussein.

It was 35 years ago today when 17-year-old Prince Hussein became King of Jordan, continuing the march of the Great Arab Revolt against backwardness, colonialism, and ignorance, and stressing the people's cohesion with its leadership to confront all challenges facing the nation.

In celebrating this occasion, Jordanians take pride in the achievement of their country under King Hussein in different fields and look with satisfaction at the esteemed position this country has been able to acquire among other nations and its continued endeavours to serve the Arab World.

The 35th anniversary finds King Hussein deeply involved in efforts to end differences among Arab countries for the sake of re-establishing solidarity among Arab governments and peoples and for enabling the Arab Nation to confront common threats and dangers. The King is persisting in his relentless endeavours to unify the Arab nation and to heal the rifts within the Arab World.

The past year saw King Hussein spearheading diplomatic efforts at the Arab, regional and international fronts seeking to convene an international conference to establish peace in the Middle East.

The King's endeavours resulted in winning the support of most world nations for the conference idea which now enjoys the backing of the European nations, Asian and African states and the Eastern bloc countries.

Under King Hussein, Jordan executed several development plans designed to boost the national economy, promote social services and bolster the Kingdom's image on the regional and international levels.

The 1976-1980 five year plan culminated in unexpected growth in economic development, and in an increase in the volume of investments in the Kingdom. Jordan last year finished the first year of the current 1986-1990 Five-Year Development Plan during which a total of JD 3.2 billion will be spent to fulfill the plan's goals and objectives.

On the eve of the anniversary of the King's coronation, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, published His Majesty's first speech from the throne to Parliament. The speech was delivered at the opening of Parliament's ordinary session on Nov. 1, 1953.

In that speech the King tackled domestic and foreign issues, stressing the government's concern over the Palestine question, its endeavours to strengthen ties with neighbouring Arab countries, its efforts to exploit mineral resources in the country and to develop agriculture and promote social services including education and health, road construction, and above all strengthening the Armed Forces' capabilities.

Petra also published the King's speech from the throne delivered at the ordinary session of the Lower House of Parliament on Nov. 1, 1986.

The agency referred to the numerous achievements in the Kingdom between 1953 and 1986 as pointed out in the Royal speech.

The Royal Court received on Sunday cables of good wishes from senior government officials, prominent public figures, heads of private and public organisations and members of the public.

To mark the occasion all government departments and public institutions remain closed.

Prince Faisal weds Princess Alia in resplendent ceremony

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Al Hussein, the second son of His Majesty the King, married Alia Tawfiq Al Tabba on Monday in a ceremony held at Zahran Palace in Amman.

King Hussein, His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein and other members of the Royal Family attended the ceremony. Also attending were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayed, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al

Qasem, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mhellan, Mr. Tawfiq Al Tabba and members of the Tabba family.

Among Arab and foreign guests attending the wedding were Sheikh Hamad Ibn Isa Al Khalifa, crown prince of Bahrain and commander of the Bahraini armed forces, Crown Prince Sidi Mohammad of Morocco, Sheikh Mohammad Ibn Zayed Al Nahayan, son of United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Nahayan and commander of the UAE air

force, Basal Assad, son of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, and Alaa Mubarak and Jamal Mubarak, sons of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

The King received a congratulatory cable from Queen Elizabeth of Britain wishing the newly wedded couple a happy married life.

After the wedding ceremony the newly-weds were driven in a motorcade from Zahran Palace to Basman Palace for a grand reception. The motorcade passing through streets of Amman which were bedecked with flowers, posters and portraits of King Hussein. The Jordanian family expressed its rejoicing at the

happy event with cheers, singing and ululating from tumultuous crowds lining the streets and waving to the Prince and Princess who were being driven in a convertible bedecked with flowers.

The motorcade passed through the Third, Second and First circles of Jabal Amman to downtown, going through Prince Mohammad Street and Al Hashimi Street to Basman Palace.

Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor and Royal Family members accompanied the motorcade.

Monday evening, the

King and Queen hosted a grand reception at Basman Palace to celebrate the wedding. The reception was attended by members of the Royal Family, the prime minister, the speakers of Parliament, Cabinet and Parliament members, Royal Court officials, the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, senior government officials, Jordanian dignitaries, Arab and foreign guests, and members of the Tabba family.

Prince Faisal and Princess Alia entered the reception hall passing through an arch of swords formed by the Prince's colleagues in the Royal Jordanian Air Force. The newly-weds cut

a wedding cake at the reception ceremony amid fireworks display.

Among the members of the Royal Family attending the reception were Prince Mohammad and his family and Crown Prince Hassan and his family.

Following the reception, Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor saw off Prince Faisal and Princess Alia.

Bahraini Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad, who was among the Arab guests attending the wedding ceremony and reception, expressed his happiness to be in Jordan on the occasion of the royal wedding. In a statement to Petra he

paid tribute to Jordanian-Bahraini relations. He said he was carrying greetings from Sheikh Isa, Emir of Bahrain, and the government and people of Bahrain to His Majesty the King.

Sheikh Hamad said Sheikh Isa, and the government and people of Bahrain were proud of Jordan's progress and achievements and the respect the Kingdom enjoys in the Arab and international scenes.

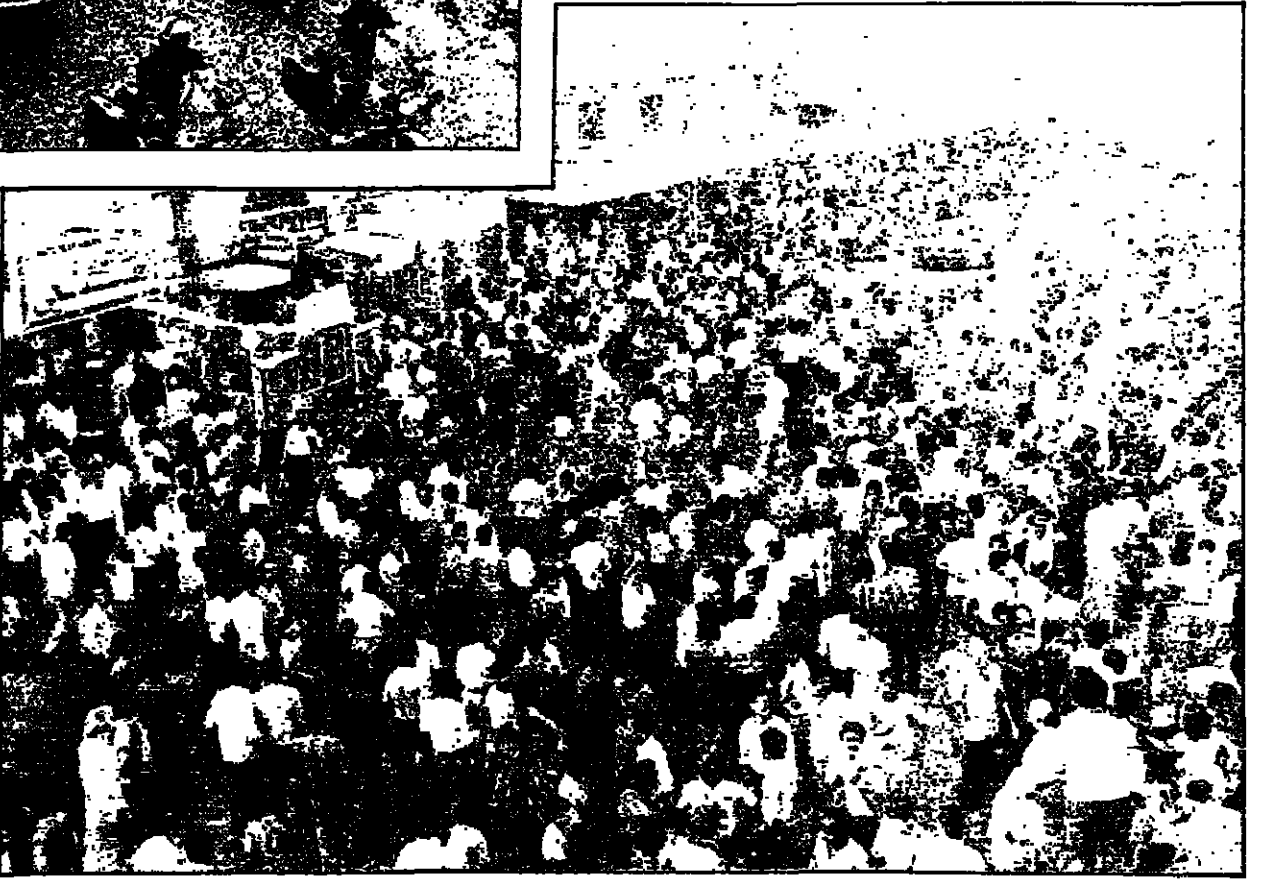
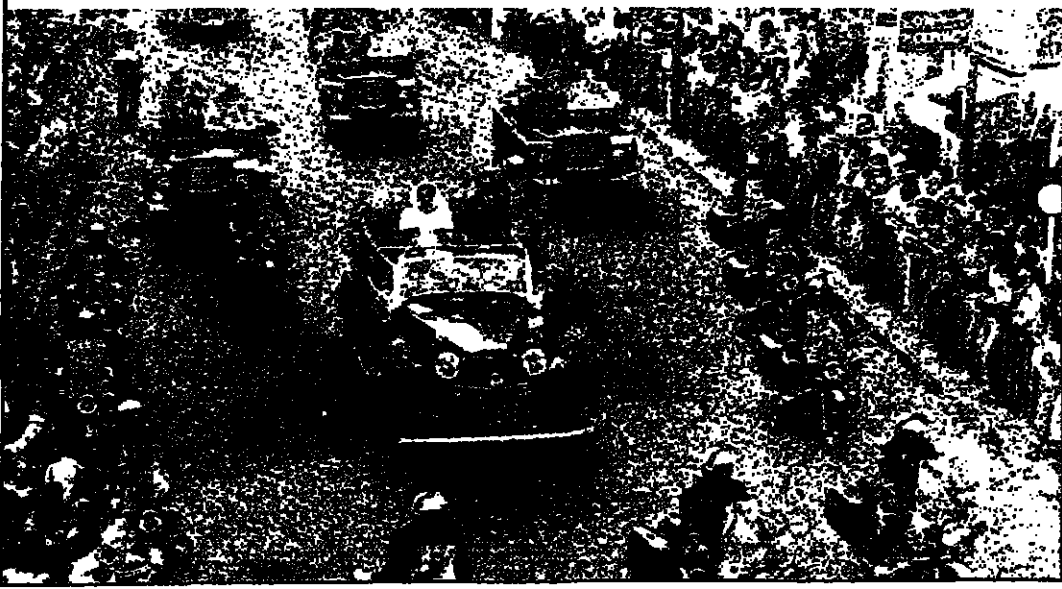
Sheikh Hamad congratulated the King on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of His Majesty's coronation, which falls on Tuesday, and Prince Faisal and Princess Alia on their wedding.



Royal wedding regales Jordanians

FEW times have seen Jordanians as delighted and charmed as they were yesterday by the wedding of His Royal Highness Prince Faisal and Her Royal Highness Princess Alia. Thousands of people lined the streets through which the royal procession passed after the wedding ceremony, which took place at Zahran Palace, the Queen Mother's resi-

dence, to Basman Palace. They cheered and waved as the young royal couple made their way to Basman Palace. Countless other Jordanians and residents watched Jordan Television which broadcast pictures of the wedding ceremony, the procession to Basman Palace afterwards and the reception that followed.



Mitterrand: France will not extend military force in Chad

Libya protests to U.N. over Chadian strike

PARIS (Agencies) — President Francois Mitterrand said Monday that France would not extend its military force in Chad to defend Chadian troops from Libyan bombardment in the disputed Aouzou border region in the far north of the country.

Mr. Mitterrand told reporters that France's military role in its former colony would remain "in conformity with decisions already taken by French authorities, not beyond."

French troops and planes in Chad have largely restricted their action to the southern part of the country.

Chad called on France Sunday to provide air cover for government troops who have come under Libyan air attack since capturing the town of Aouzou on Saturday after 14 years of Libyan occupation.

Mr. Mitterrand said France favoured a peaceful solution to the dispute over control of the Aouzou border region, claimed by both Chad and Libya as an integral part of their territories.

Mr. Mitterrand delivered an unusually forceful rebuff to Chad's request for help, saying that France was in favour of international arbitration to resolve the Aouzou dispute.

"France has supported and continues to support Chad's struggle to recover its independence and its unity," Mr. Mitterrand told reporters.

But he added: "As far as the future of Aouzou is concerned, France has always recommended the use of international arbitration and President Hissene Habre was recently reminded of this position."

Mr. Habre was advised against using force to retake the 110,000 square kilometre desert region when he made an official visit to Paris last month.

"The action he has undertaken in this zone therefore involves only him and the forces of his country, which is sovereign and, I repeat, independent," Mr. Mitterrand said.

Chadian Ambassador to Paris Ahmad Allam-Mi, speaking in a television interview Sunday night, called on France to extend its air cover to deter Libyan air strikes in and around Aouzou.

He said Libya had launched rocket and bomb attacks on and around Aouzou town since its capture on Saturday.

France has some 1,200 men stationed in southern Chad as well as Jaguar bombers and Mirage strike aircraft.

They have rarely ventured into the north of the country and their presence is aimed largely at deterring Libyan or rebel drives towards the capital of N'Djamena.

The thrust into Aouzou over the weekend resumed an eight-month Chadian offensive aimed at ousting Libyan troops from the north of the central African country.

A series of victories in January and March gave Chad control of most of Libya's former strongholds in the country but Chadian

troops stopped short of the disputed border area.

"In this affair between Chad and Libya, France's presence has been defensive," Mr. Allam-Mi said, referring to a French force of men and planes sent to Chad in February last year.

France has provided extensive logistical support to Chad but its force — known as Operation Sparrowhawk — has rarely acted above the 16th parallel that until this year split Chad into government and Libyan-held territory.

"Operation Sparrowhawk covers Chadian airspace to the south of the 16th parallel," the ambassador said.

"But it is clearly our wish that this defence be extended well beyond to allow us to consolidate our gains and end Libya's expansionism," he added.

Libya vowed in a letter to the United Nations to retaliate against Chad's attack on the contested Aouzou Strip, Tripoli's official news agency IANA reported Monday.

Monday's IANA dispatch read in Cairo said Foreign Minister Jadhalla Azzou Al Talhi protested the Chadian attack in a letter to the president of the U.N. Security Council.

The report came after Chadian radio said Libyan planes rained napalm bombs and rockets early Sunday on the border area's administrative centre, Aouzou, and surrounding villages.

Mr. Allam-Mi said Libya had mounted "intense and incessant" bombing raids on Chadian troops in the border area.

In his letter, Mr. Talhi claimed Saturday's attack by "the im-

perialist, colonial and reactionary forces" constituted aggression against Libyan territory and "a threat to international peace and security in the region and the world."

Libya blames France and the United States, both of which have been supporting the Chadian government with Algerian Habre, for its troubles with its southern neighbour. Tripoli denies involvement in the fighting in what until Mr. Habre's forces prevailed early this year was a two-decades-long civil war.

"While we inform (you) of this serious development so as to shoulder your total responsibilities to confront the situation," Mr. Talhi's letter said, "we reaffirm (Libya's) right... to use all the necessary means to deter aggression and eliminate its source."

JANA also reported that Mr. Talhi had written a similar protest letter to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). He claimed that the drive against Aouzou violated an OAU summit decision that parties to the conflict do nothing to exacerbate the situation.

That letter top threatened Libyan counteraction.

JANA also said Col. Muammar Qadhafi talked by telephone with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and Capt. Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso, about the situation.

The agency said Col. Qadhafi spoke to Mr. Benjedid of Libya's "determination to repulse this aggression and eliminate its source."

Lebanese civil war claims 130,000 lives

BEIRUT (AP) — Updated police statistics show nearly 130,000 people have been killed in Lebanon since the civil war erupted in April 1975, a police spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman said these statistics were contained in a report submitted to the government about victims of sectarian violence in Lebanon from the outbreak of the war to the end of 1986.

The civil war continues on and off as no political solution has been reached.

The report put the overall toll at 129,463 killed, 150,680 seriously wounded, 13,968 kidnapped and 17,415 listed missing and presumed dead whose bodies have not been found, said the spokesman. He cannot be named under standing rules.

The report said about 10,000 of the 13,968 victims of sectarian abductions were believed to have been killed in captivity.

The spokesman pointed out that injured people who spent less than 48 hours in hospital were excluded from the wounded list.

Syrian and Israeli casualties in Lebanon also were excluded, the spokesman said.

Israel invaded Lebanon in 1978 and in 1982 to drive out Mr. Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from the bases in South Lebanon.

Syria maintains 25,000 troops in northern, eastern and central Lebanon since 1976. The Syrian army has been involved in several battles with Falangist militias and Palestinian factions as well as with the Israelis during the 1982 invasion.

Prosecution in Demjanjuk trial gets new 'evidence' from Soviets

TEL AVIV (AP) — The prosecution in the John Demjanjuk war crimes trial has received new evidence from the Soviet Union that may help authenticate an SS identity card that names the defendant as a Nazi death camp guard, an attorney said Monday.

Israeli Defence Attorney Yoram Sheffel said the evidence — identity cards belonging to three other alleged Nazi guards, — look "basically the same" as the so-called Trawniki Card.

The Trawniki Card states Demjanjuk was trained as a guard at the Trawniki training centre in Nazi-occupied Poland and was then sent to the Sobibor death camp.

It does not link Demjanjuk to Treblinka, where he is accused of being a brutal guard nicknamed "Ivan the Terrible."

Meese 'will not be forced out' of office

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Edwin Meese III says he won't be forced out of office by liberal critics who are using attacks on him to damage President Ronald Reagan, the Washington Times reported Monday.

"I'm here to serve the president and he feels that I should continue to serve him," Mr. Meese said in an interview with the newspaper. "And so that's why nobody, no political oppo-

nent, no unfair attack, is going to force me out."

Nine congressmen, all opposition Democrats, signed a request Friday for Mr. Meese to resign, contending he tried to cover up the Iran-contra affair.

"The people that I have talked to feel that if key members of the president's team allow negative attacks to drive them out of office or to make them unavailable to assist the president, then essentially the battle is lost," he said.

The people who "have launched such a vicious series of attacks... have come from the most liberal or from the ultra-liberal or left-wing forces within the opposition," he said.

"And so I would say that as long as I can still help the president... then I think I have a responsibility to stay on the job and continue to fight against those who have their own political agenda which is the opposite of ours," he said.

Knesset committees in favour of Lavi

TEL AVIV (R) — Two parliamentary committees have voted to support Israel's controversial Lavi fighter project, a week before the cabinet is due to decide on the fate of the costly warplane.

In a vote of 22 to six, with three abstentions, parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, told state television the cabinet could ignore the legislators' decision, but added: "I have the impression the (government) vote will be similar to our vote."

State television quoted Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin as saying the decision did not obligate the government to approve

the country's defence leaders.

Abba Eban, chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, told state television the cabinet could ignore the legislators' decision, but added: "I have the impression the (government) vote will be similar to our vote."

State television quoted Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin as saying the decision did not obligate the government to approve

the continuation of the project in which Israel has already invested \$1.2 billion, mostly U.S. military aid.

The United States has urged Israel to drop the project, which it says the Jewish state cannot afford, and buy American F-16 fighter-bombers instead.

The Israeli cabinet is split on the issue and has delayed a decision for several weeks.

Egypt to decide in September on nuclear power project

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian government will decide next month whether to go ahead with a controversial plan to build Egypt's first nuclear power reactor, Electricity Minister Maher Abaza said.

He also said Egypt had no alternative but to resort to nuclear power to cope with rising domestic energy needs.

"Entering the atomic energy field is a must if Egypt is to keep pace with the industrialised nations," Mr. Abaza said in an interview with Mayo newspaper published Monday.

Egypt hoped to have the first of four planned nuclear power stations operational by 1991 but the project, estimated to cost about \$1.2 billion, has been postponed several times since the first bids were submitted in 1983.

The high cost of the govern-

ment faced a fall in foreign currency earnings and the scare caused by last year's disaster at the Soviet Chernobyl power station contributed to the delay.

Western diplomats say Mr. Abaza has remained a strong supporter of the nuclear project but faced stiff political opposition.

Presenting a strong argument in favour of nuclear power, Mr. Abaza said other energy sources were either not economically viable or ecologically safe.

The Aswan High Dam could not be exploited further, crude oil was a scarce commodity which should be preserved for export, and Egypt did not have enough coal, he said.

The government had invited bids for two 1,000-megawatt nuclear power stations but revised the bid to only one.

Mrs. Sadat recalls 'haunting memories' of husband's killing

NEW YORK (R) — The wife of assassinated Egyptian President Anwar Sadat says she will never forget the sound of the machinegun fire that "ripped the life out of my husband" in 1981.

In her autobiography, *A Woman of Egypt*, Jehan Sadat describes her haunting memories of her husband's killing by Muslim fundamentalists while he was reviewing a military parade in Cairo.

Excerpts of the book were published Sunday in People magazine.

Mrs. Sadat said: "For the rest of my life I will hear the automatic gunfire that ripped the life out of my husband and nine others, see Anwar's blood spilled over the scattered wooden chairs on the reviewing stand."

She said she would forever "cry at the memory of my little grandchildren screaming in terror as bullets shattered the windows above the stands and thudded into the cement wall we were crouching behind."

"It would take my grandchildren five years to be able to sleep without nightmares, and I will never know a restful night's sleep again," she said.

Mrs. Sadat recalled rushing into the operating room in tears and throwing herself on her husband's chest, "so lost in my grief that it is minutes before I notice the doctors and nurses standing around the room, their own tears pouring down their faces."

"It is such a moment that I cannot explain. To see a man who was so much alive, who just a few hours before had smiled at me with the light of a thousand candles, to see him lying there so still. My tears came pouring, but with no sound."

Mrs. Sadat now divides her time between Egypt and a home outside Washington.

"Long ago, I asked myself would he be happy to see me crying, or would it please his soul more to see me work and get on with life? I knew the answer," she said.

Weinberger says navy destroyed Iranian mines

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, publicly pointing the finger at Iran for the first time, said that U.S. naval forces escorting Kuwait oil tankers through the Gulf have destroyed mines belonging to Iran.

"We destroyed mines outside Kuwait harbour," Mr. Weinberger said in an interview on CBS-TV's Face the Nation. "They are mines Iran possesses. We don't know if those specific mines were owned by Iran, but we have every reason to believe they were."

Asked if the United States had swept up mines and identified them as Iranian, Mr. Weinberger said, "We have — Yes, we've done some of that, and we've done a number of other things that are essential to keep the waterways free and enable us to complete our mission."

Pentagon sources have held Iran responsible for planting mines in the Gulf, but Mr. Weinberger's comments Sunday marked the first time a high-ranking cabinet official has made such a claim.

The Iranian ambassador to the United Nations, appearing on the

same CBS programme, acknowledged that his country has laid mines in the Gulf, but denied that they had been placed in the path of U.S. warships involved in the escort.

"We have had mines in the Gulf because it is a war zone, and the Iraqis have laid it, we have it," said Rajia Khorassani said. "We are considering those mines a part of our defensive line and probably Iraq considers the same, their own mines. But we did not lay them in the course of the international... shipping."

Pressed as to whether Iran laid mines in the path of U.S. warships involved in the escort, Mr. Khorassani said his country had not.

The supertanker Bridgeton, the first of 11 Kuwait tankers to be refuelled, hit a mine on July 24 near Farsi Island during its first trip into the war-torn Gulf under U.S. Navy protection. The war between Iran and Iraq is now in its seventh year.

At the time, no one claimed responsibility for planting the mines, although navy officials said Iran had been suspected of mining the entrances to Kuwait's

harbour and Farsi Island had been known to be a staging area for Iranian speedboat attacks.

Two days after the mining incident, Mr. Khorassani refused to say whether Iran had planted the mine.

In response, the United States stepped up its anti-mine capabilities, deploying minesweeping helicopters to the Gulf, and sought the assistance of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, allied nations in the Gulf with minesweeping equipment. But neither wanted to openly aid the United States, navy officials said.

The Reagan administration also tried to enlist the help of Britain, The Netherlands and West Germany, but the European allies refused to assist in the minesweeping effort.

Mr. Weinberger indicated Sunday, however, that the United States has received private support from its Gulf and European allies.

"We've had a lot of luck and a lot of cooperation from Kuwait and from Saudi Arabia and from many of our friends in the Gulf, but we don't talk about it because

again these are operational matters," he said. "It's important to preserve operational security and we don't talk about our capabilities or our plans."

The defence secretary called false reports that Kuwait has refused to allow U.S. helicopters to use its bases and the administration has failed to gain the support of its allies.

"Those rumours are not correct. Anytime than the rumours were... there was another interesting rumour that we weren't going to take a convoy through for two or three weeks. That convoy is about three-quarters of the way through now," he said.

"These rumours float around all over and many of them can interfere seriously with operational security. We are getting a substantial amount of help from many of our allied friends in the area, and it is a very important thing for us, but we don't talk about it."

Mr. Weinberger said the United States is considering asking the U.N. Security Council to pass a resolution calling for an arms embargo for Iran.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 77111-14	22:00 Evening Show Continued 23:00 News Summary 23:05 Evening Show Continued 24:00 Close Down
PROGRAMME ONE 15:30 Koran 15:50 Programme review 16:55 17:20 Different Strokes 18:00 Religious programme 19:20 Local programme 19:50 Programme review and varieties 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Arabic Series 21:30 Programme on Architecture 22:30 Arabic series 23:00 News summary in Arabic 23:10 Series contd.	
PROGRAMME TWO 17:15 Le chat botty (bullet) 19:00 News in French 19:15 Les aventures des hommes 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:45 Varieties 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Double Trouble (comedy) 21:00 Classical Music 21:10 Ohara (detective series) 22:00 News in English 22:20 The Unknown War 23:10 Open All Hours (comedy)	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM and party on 95.0 KHz. SW Tel: 77111-14	07:00 Light Music 07:30 Newsweek 08:00 Morning Show 09:00 News Summary 10:00 Concert Hour 10:10 Just a Minute 11:00 Follow the Wind 12:00 30 Minute Theatre 12:05 News Summary 13:00 Pop Session Contd. 14:00 News Bulletin 14:15 Instrumentals 14:30 Pop Talk 15:00 News Summary 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals 16:30 Old Favourites 17:00 Science Report 17:30 Pop Session 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Top Twenty 18:30 Music 19:00 News Desk 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Evening Show Contd.

WHAT'S GOING ON	
CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre 644377 American Centre Library 641523 British Council 6361478 French Cultural Centre 637009 Goethe Institute 641903 Soviet Cultural Centre 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre 634049 Turkish Cultural Centre 639777 Haya Arts Centre 665195 Haya Youth City 667186 Y.W.C.A. 641793 Y.W.C.A. 641793 Amman Municipal Library 637111 Univ. of Jordan Library 843555	SERVICE CLUBS The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Lions Philadelpia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Philadelpia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman. Eighty Circle. Tel. 816334, 817534. "Children's Heritage and Science Museum". Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday. Folklore Museum. Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631780. Jordan Archaeological Museum. Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Oja (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery. Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muziah, Jabal Luweideh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128. Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum). Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.
MUSEUMS "Children's Heritage and Science Museum". Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday. Folklore Museum. Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631780. Jordan Archaeological Museum. Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Oja (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery. Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muziah, Jabal Luweideh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128. Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum). Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.	CHURCHES St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman. Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweideh. Tel. 625383. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein. Tel. 661757. Terzian Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Luweideh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi. Tel. 625541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman. Tel. 625383. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 775261. St. Ignace Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. Tel. 771751. Amman International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani. Tel. 67534. Evangelical Lutheran Church Amman. Arabic Service: Sunday 7:00 p.m. Rainbow Congregation, English Service: Saturday 6:30 p.m. Rev. N. Smir. Tel. 811295.

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (06) 523000, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1) 06:45 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ) 10:15 Cairo (RJ) 10:15 Agaba (RJ) 10:30 Kuwait (RJ) 10:40 Jeddah (RJ) 10:55 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 11:00 Abu Dhabi (RJ) 12:30 Larnaca (add.) (RJ) 17:30 Cairo (RJ) 18:00 Larnaca (RJ) 18:15 New York, Vienna (RJ) 19:00 Paris, Brussels (RJ) 19:05 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) 19:15 Istanbul (RJ) 20:40 Tripoli (RJ) 20:45 Rome (RJ) OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2) 13:20 Cairo (MS) 13:30 Moscow (SU) 13:30 Muscat, Doha (GF) 14:35 Kuwait (KU) 16:10 Riyadh (SV) 20:10 Zurich, Larnaca (RJ) 23:30 Rome (AZ) 00:45 London, Cairo (BA) DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1) 06:00 Agaba (RJ) 08:30 Larnaca (add.) (RJ) 11:45 Tripoli (RJ) 11:45 Rome (RJ) 12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 13:00 Belgrade, London (RJ) 13:15 Geneva, Madrid (RJ) 13:30 Cairo (RJ) 13:45 Istanbul (RJ) 14:00 Larnaca (RJ) 19:00 Larnaca (RJ) 20:35 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 20:40 Kuwait (RJ) 20:45 Abu Dhabi (RJ) 21:15 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 21:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 22:15 Damascus (RJ) 23:00 Bangkok (RJ) OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2) 09:30 Beirut (ME) 14:05 Cairo (MS) 14:45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF) 15:00 Moscow (SU) 15:35 Kuwait (KU) 17:40 Riyadh (SV) 00:30 Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (LA) PRAYER TIMES 04:31 Fajr 05:30 Sunrise 12:41 Dhuhr 16:20 Asr 19:25 Maghreb 20:51 Isha MONEY EXCHANGE Local sell/buy rates in ffs Belgian franc 85.3 / 89.1 Dutch guilder 162.7 / 164.4 French franc 54.9 / 55.5 Italian lire 25.3 / 25.5 Japanese yen (for 100) 236.1 / 231 Swedish crown 52.6 / 53.1 Swiss franc 220.1 / 222.8 U.K. sterling pound 540.9 / 547.7 U.S. dollar 346.3 / 349.2 W. German mark 183 / 185.1 WEATHER Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be normal summery weather, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea. Min./max. temp. Agaba 21 / 33 Amman 26 / 41 Deserts 24 / 39 Jordan Valley 25 / 39 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 35, Agaba 43. Humidity readings: Amman 19 per cent, Agaba 13 per cent.	USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS. EMERGENCIES Amman governorate 891226 Amman Civil Defence 198, 199 Civil Defence info 27293, 27311 Civil Defence Quesirah 770753 Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306 Ambulance 193, 775111 Amman downtown fire brigade 63241 First aid 63241 Blood Bank 77803 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 62590-3 Police rescue 192, 82111, 63777 Police headquarters 639141 Traffic police 896390 Electric Power Co. 63638/4, 624881 Municipal water complaints 201, 2568 Queen Alia Int. Airport (06) 533300 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 81381/332 Khaldit Maternity, J. Amn. 6442816 Aishah Maternity, J. Amn. 8014412 Jabal Amman Maternity 642362 Malhas, J. Amman 636140 Palestine, Shmeisani 6641714 Shmeisani Hospital 669131 University Hospital 845045 Al-Mushter Hospital 6672779 The Islamic, Abadi 6661727 Al-Ahli, Abadi 6641646 Italian, Al-Muhajreen 7771013 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 7751126 Army, Marks 8016115 Queen Alia Hospital 60224050 Amal Hospital 674155 GENERAL Jordan Television 77311/19 Radio Jordan 77411/19 Ministry of Tourism 642311 NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. George Sahoun 894546 Dr. Tayseer Al Sa'di 777636 Dr. Dawid Qubair 625929 Dr. Mahmoud Dabbas 763455 Darwish pharmacy 625991 Wadi Al Naser pharmacy (-) Raddadi pharmacy 662808 Ghassan pharmacy 774997 TAXIS: Kayali taxi 636730 Taxi taxi 644660 Tamer taxi 666676 Amman taxi 84274 Raghad taxi 842400 Raghad taxi 736438 Sayel taxi 7761

Arab ministers to meet on Aug. 15

TUNIS (R) — Arab foreign ministers will attend an emergency meeting of the Arab League in Tunis next Saturday to discuss the dangers of the Iran-Iraq war spreading to neighbouring countries, Arab League sources said Monday. They said Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Mauritania, Iraq, North Yemen, Tunisia, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Jordan had agreed to attend the meeting. Arab diplomatic sources said Kuwait had originally offered to host the conference, but agreed to the Tunis venue for security reasons after consulting the Saudi and Tunisian foreign ministers. In Kuwait, Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah told reporters the meeting would discuss tensions in the Gulf following the July 31 riots in Mecca in which hundreds of pilgrims died. He said the league's seven-member peace committee, which has been trying to end the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war, would meet a day before the foreign ministers. The committee comprises Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Tunisia, Morocco, North Yemen and Jordan.

'Egyptian missiles boost Iraqi power'

CAIRO (R) — Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala said Monday massive supplies of Egyptian Soviet-designed missiles to Iraq had bolstered its military capabilities. "We supply Iraq with huge quantities of missiles, notably the BM-21 anti-air and anti-personnel missile," he told reporters. Marshal Abu Ghazala, who was inspecting military industries, said the missiles supplied were one factor that "bolstered Iraq's steadfastness during its protracted war with Iran."

9 Americans hurt in Athens carbomb

ATHENS (AP) — A carbomb exploded Monday near a bus carrying U.S. air force personnel in suburban Athens, and an air force spokesman said nine Americans on the bus and the Greek driver were injured. John Hancock, press spokesman for the U.S. air force Hellenikon air base, said a member of the U.S. air force who was walking by when the bomb went off also was hurt. "There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the bombing, the second attack on U.S. servicemen in a bus in Greece in five months."

Khashoggi girl denies marrying Qadhafi

LONDON (AP) — Nabila Khashoggi, the 25-year-old daughter of Saudi Arabian oil magnate Adnan Khashoggi, has denied published reports that she married Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, the Daily Mail said Monday. Milan's Corriere Della Sera, Italy's largest-circulation daily newspaper, published a report Saturday quoting unidentified diplomatic sources as saying the marriage took place recently. Daily Mail columnist Nigel Dempster said he spoke to Miss Khashoggi in Canada. "I have never met Col. Qadhafi and now there is a report confirming that we are married," she was quoted as saying. "It is total and utter lies being put around by enemies of my father."

Israel upset over Ghali remarks

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel has protested to Egypt over reports that Egyptian Minister of State Boutros Ghali called the Israeli government racist and compared it to South Africa, Israeli television said. It said Yosi Ben-Aharon, director general of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office, sent a telegram to Egypt's ambassador to Israel requesting that Cairo announce it does not support Dr. Ghali's statements or compare Israeli policies to those of South Africa's apartheid government. According to the television, in a recent speech in Addis Ababa, Dr. Ghali compared the destruction of Palestinian homes, collective punishments and arrests in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to the suffering of blacks in South Africa.

Reagan names new commerce secretary

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Monday named retired Amoco Chairman C. William Verity as Commerce Secretary to replace Malcolm Baldrige who died last month after a horse crushed him in a rodeo accident. Mr. Verity, 70, if approved by Senate, will take over the Commerce Department at a critical time in U.S. international trade relations. Mr. Reagan, appearing with Mr. Verity in the White House briefing room, said: "He shares my commitment to free and fair trade."

Iraq shatters 25-day lull with air raids on 5 Iranian oil sites

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq on Monday shattered a 25-day lull in air raids on economic targets in Iran, announcing it sent warplanes to bomb oilfields and refineries because Tehran spurned a United Nations demand for a ceasefire.

The attacks raised the spectre of Iranian retaliation and the possibility that the bitter seven-year-long conflict would again spill over into Gulf sea lanes in the so-called "tanker war."

The air strikes on six oil sites in northern, central and southern Iran surprised diplomats in Baghdad. "It came when we least expected it," said one Western envoy.

The Baghdad military command said warplanes carried out raids on an oil refinery in Iran's northwestern city of Tabriz, and on five oilfields in the western Khuzestan region, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, reported casualties among workers and said the raids inflicted damage on the industrial complexes in Tabriz in Azerbaijan province and in Gachsaran, an oilfield south of the western Iranian city of Ahvaz.

Tehran Radio said nine people were killed and several injured in the raids on "industrial plants." It gave no other details.

The Iraqi command said the strikes were a "back-breaking" retaliation which the Iranian government deserved because it rejected a U.N. Security Council's ceasefire resolution and resumed attacking Iraqi civilian areas. It said the "painful blows" also were to undermine Iran's economy and strip Tehran of revenue used in the war, INA reported.

The communiqué said "the Iranian regime, which was still insisting on the policy of aggression, which officially declared its rejection of the world community's unanimity on the importance of establishing peace as expressed by the Security Council resolution... and (the regime) which had gone too far in its attacks on Iraq's international border and entirely residential districts, deserved back-breaking, painful blows by Iraq."

Just before the U.N. resolution was passed, Iraqi warplanes carried out a series of air raids against Iran's major Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern reaches of the Gulf.

Since then and two days later when U.S. navy ships began escorting Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf to protect them against possible Iranian assaults, Iraq has restricted its air force activity to the battlefield.

Tensions were already running high in the region, with U.S. warships escorting reflagged Kuwaiti tankers through the Gulf to protect them against possible Iranian attack.

Iraq had refrained from air attacks on Iran's oil installations since July 15, five days before the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted the resolution.

"They are trying to put West Germany in an embarrassing position and to destroy relations," he said.

The ambassador said U.S. policy in the Gulf had failed, prompting Washington to carry its dispute with Iran to Berlin, "a place where they still have something to say, in memory of old triumphs."

Iraq condemned the expulsions, he said, but added that he knew of no plans for Tehran to adopt counter-measures.

Mr. Salari said he had asked Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to ensure that Iran's consulate in West Berlin could resume work. A spokesman for the consulate said a caretaker would remain in the office.

A West German government source said of the expulsions: "We don't want to see the allied action create bilateral difficulties."

West Germany's current president of the United Nations Security Council, is one of the few Western states enjoying good relations with both Iran and Iraq. It is an active supporter of a Security Council resolution calling for a

ceasefire in the seven-year-old Gulf war.

Mr. Genscher, who met Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati here in July, is due to visit Iraq next month.

The six Iranians headed by car for Hamburg, the Iranian ambassador to Bonn Mohammad Salari told a news conference in the West German capital. They hope to stay in Tehran's consulate there.

Hamburg immigration office spokesman Manfred Sorg said that authorities in the next few days would decide whether the Iranians enjoyed diplomatic status or would be treated like any other foreigners seeking to stay in West Germany.

Although the Iranians will not be allowed to re-enter West Berlin, which is governed by the Western allies, they are not expelled from West Germany.

Escorted by four West Berlin police vehicles, the Iranians drove to the Staaken border point for the four-hour trip to Hamburg along a transit highway cutting through East German territory to West Germany.

The West Berlin police escort ended at the border point.

order to order a ceasefire.

The Iraqi war communiqué said the raids were "in retaliation for Iran's insistence on rejecting the resolution and its continued aggression against Iraq's international borders and its shelling of Iraqi residential areas."

It added: "Iraq alone is able to defeat the aggression... and set up honourable peace anytime, anywhere."

"The pilots did not leave the air space till they saw explosions covering them and thick columns of smoke and tongues of fire bellowing from them," the communiqué said.

Iraq has said it will implement the U.N. ceasefire resolution if Iran accepts it. Iran says the motion is unacceptable but so far not formally rejected it.

Western diplomats have said a resumption of Iraqi attacks on Iran's offshore oil installations and tankers shutting oil out of the Gulf was likely to start up the tanker war again.

Tehran Radio said Monday Iran could equip its naval units with surface-to-surface or surface-to-air missiles and transform the Gulf into "a killing field for aggressors."

It said that, in its naval manoeuvres last week, Revolutionary Guards had shown unrivalled skills and developed "special unparalleled tactics" which would remain secret for security reasons.

"At an opportune time, and if the enemies continue their adventurism, the aggressors will experience them in practice," it said.

During the exercises, Revolutionary Guards attacked mock naval targets using mines, missiles, boats and pilotless drones which Tehran said could be pack-

ed with explosives for suicide missions.

"The Revolutionary Guards Corps demonstrated that... they will cause the enemies of Islam many a sleepless night and that the Persian Gulf will be actually transformed into a killing field for aggressors," the radio said.

In Washington, the State Department declined to comment Monday on the reports that the Iraqi bombings, but called on Iran to comply with the ceasefire resolution.

The department's spokesman, Charles Redman, noted that while Iraq had "indicated every willingness to abide by the ceasefire if Iran does," the Iranians had so far refused to lay down their arms.

Redman noted that Iraq's seven-year land war with Iran had not stopped despite the international resolution, although most of the fighting in recent weeks was confined to border clashes.

Iran should "signal its acceptance of the resolution," Redman said.

He said the United States had begun formal consultations with members of the 15-nation Security Council to prepare a second resolution calling for sanctions against the "intransigent party" which refuses to heed the ceasefire.

"It would still be our hope that we won't come to the point where it's needed but... we have begun those consultations so that we'll be ready if in fact we do have to go to that step," Redman said.

He said the United States and other members of the council were discussing what form the sanctions should take — possibly an arms or trade embargo.

Shamir meets U.S. envoy

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir held talks on Monday with a senior U.S. envoy.

American and Israeli officials said Mr. Shamir met for nearly two hours with Charles Hill, executive assistant to Secretary of State George Shultz.

Last week, Mr. Shultz said he was sending Mr. Hill to Israel to push for negotiations between Israel and the Arabs.

"The secretary of state asked me to come over here to review the situation at this juncture with the prime minister, to convey some of the secretary's thinking at this time and to listen creatively," Mr. Hill told reporters after the meeting.

He declined to give details, but both Israeli and U.S. officials said Mr. Shamir and Mr. Hill discussed Israeli participation in an international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Israel's divided coalition is stalemated over the subject.

Mr. Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud Bloc, is opposed to a U.N.-sponsored meeting on grounds it would force Israel to hand back the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Hill reportedly came to Israel to persuade Mr. Shamir to drop his opposition to Israeli participation in the proposed international conference.

U.S.-run tanker with Iranian oil hits mine outside Hormuz

American-escorted flotilla inches towards Kuwait

BAHRAIN (AP) — An American-operated supertanker loaded with Iranian oil hit a mine just outside the Gulf on Monday as a U.S.-escorted convoy of Kuwaiti tankers edged towards home.

In Washington, Pentagon sources said the Kuwaiti tankers could arrive in Kuwait late Monday. "They're taking it slow and easy, but they're moving," said one official.

The convoy earlier had anchored overnight off Saudi Arabia 320 kilometres from Kuwait, raising speculations that it was awaiting clearance of its sealane from possible mines.

Shipping sources said a mine was found in the approaches to Kuwait some 260 kilometres ahead of the convoy and 90 kilometres from the spot where the reflagged Kuwaiti tanker Bridgeton was holed by a mine in the first escort run last month.

The mine had been laid in the Khafji offshore oilfield in a so-called "neutral zone" between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait which produces oil on behalf of Iraq.

Diplomatic sources said Iranian naval activity had also been spotted in the northern Gulf and the U.S. navy may have decided to drop anchor to avoid dangers to the convoy and the risk of confrontation.

The sources declined to be drawn on the naval activity — whether Iranian boats had been sowing mines or fast attack boats used by Iran's Revolutionary Guards for hit-and-run raids on shipping had been seen in the path of the convoy.

The 247,347-tonne Texaco Caribbean had taken on a full

load of oil at Iran's offshore terminal of Larak Island in the Gulf and was steaming through the Gulf of Oman when it hit the mine.

Shipping sources, quoted by AP and Reuters said the ship was hit on the port side about a metre below the water line and some oil was leaking.

None of the crew members were reported injured.

The London-based Lloyds shipping intelligence unit gave a similar account of the incident, which occurred at about 3:15 p.m. (1215 GMT).

After the incident, the tanker anchored off Fujairah. The captain was identified as an Italian, Luigi Panchi.

The blast occurred less than three days after Iran ended high-profile naval manoeuvres in nearby waters during which Revolutionary Guards practised mine-laying.

More than 300 vessels have been damaged since the "tanker war" flared up in 1984 as an offshoot of Iran and Iraq's ground war. Six have hit mines this year.

The area of Monday's incident is a major offshore anchorage for tankers moving to and from oil terminals in the Gulf waterway, with dozens of ships at anchor much of the time.

It also was the departure point for Kuwaiti tankers being escorted in U.S. navy convoys into the Gulf.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Sunday that mines recovered from the channel into Kuwait were believed to be Iranian (See page 2).

Aspin suggests retaliatory mining

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States should consider laying mines in the Gulf shipping channels used by Iranian oil tankers, the chairman of the House of Representatives armed services committee said Monday.

Congressman Les Aspin, a Democrat, said "the message ought to go to Iran that people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

He also told a news conference that the United States should back a crash programme of building overland pipelines from oil-producing regions in the area so that the Gulf wouldn't be such a critical avenue. Mr. Aspin said he had no idea what the pipelines would cost.

Although Iran has publicly threatened to attack U.S. naval vessels conveying the reflagged tankers, the Iranians have not formally claimed responsibility for laying the mine that damaged the reflagged tanker Bridgeton July 24.

The Iranians have said that "invisible hands" placed the mine the Bridgeton struck.

"It is always possible that some other 'invisible hand' might drop some mines on the other side of the Gulf where vessels chartered by Iran carry virtually all of Iran's oil exports," said Mr. Aspin.

Israel stages second air raid on S. Lebanon in 24 hours; 1 killed

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli helicopter gunships raided a village in South Lebanon on Monday, killing at least one person and wounding two others, a Beirut radio station said.

The Voice of the Nation quoted local reporters in South Lebanon as saying three U.S.-made Cobra helicopters raided the village of Qazaqiyeh-Al Jisr, about 19 kilometres south of the Israeli-Lebanese border.

The reported Israeli raid, the 21st into Lebanon this year, came in an apparent retaliation for several Katyusha rockets fired into northern Israel at dawn Monday.

Israeli helicopter gunships on Sunday raided another village in South Lebanon, an hour after a Soviet-made Katyusha rocket fell in northern Israel.

Earlier, the Abu Nidal Palestinian group and a Syrian-backed Lebanese militia claimed responsibility for firing the Katyusha rockets.

Israeli helicopter gunships attacked Soutaniye village on Sunday but local radios said there were no reports of casualties.

In Tel Aviv, an army spokesman said Israeli helicopter gunships hit the headquarters of guerrilla groups connected with the fundamentalist pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God).

At least 54 people have been killed and 219 injured in Israeli attacks on Lebanon this year.

Meanwhile, security sources in South Lebanon said seven mortar

6 Israeli soldiers injured

TEL AVIV (R) — Six Israeli soldiers were injured when they came under mortar fire in South Lebanon on Monday near the Israeli-Lebanese border, the army said.

The soldiers were part of an Israeli patrol in the central sector of an Israeli-declared "security zone" north of the Israeli border, a spokesman said.

The mortar fire came from outside the zone and the Israelis returned fire, he said, adding that calm was restored.

It was the largest number of Israeli soldiers wounded in Lebanon since a roadside bomb injured four in May.

Israeli Radio, quoting military sources, said Israeli air force helicopter gunships fired a missile at a vehicle near the Lebanese town of Nabatieh, 32 kilometres from the border.

shells hit an Israeli base in the border town of Alman in Israel's self-proclaimed "security zone" at mid-afternoon Monday.

The sources, speaking to AP on condition of anonymity, said they could not immediately determine whether Israeli troops in Alman suffered any casualties from attack.

A joint statement from Abu

Nidal's Fatah-Revolutionary Council group and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) claimed responsibility for firing the Katyusha into the Galilee panhandle.

"Our Fedayeen group scored accurate hits with heavy rockets at several targets inside occupied northern Palestine on Sunday and Monday," the joint statement said.

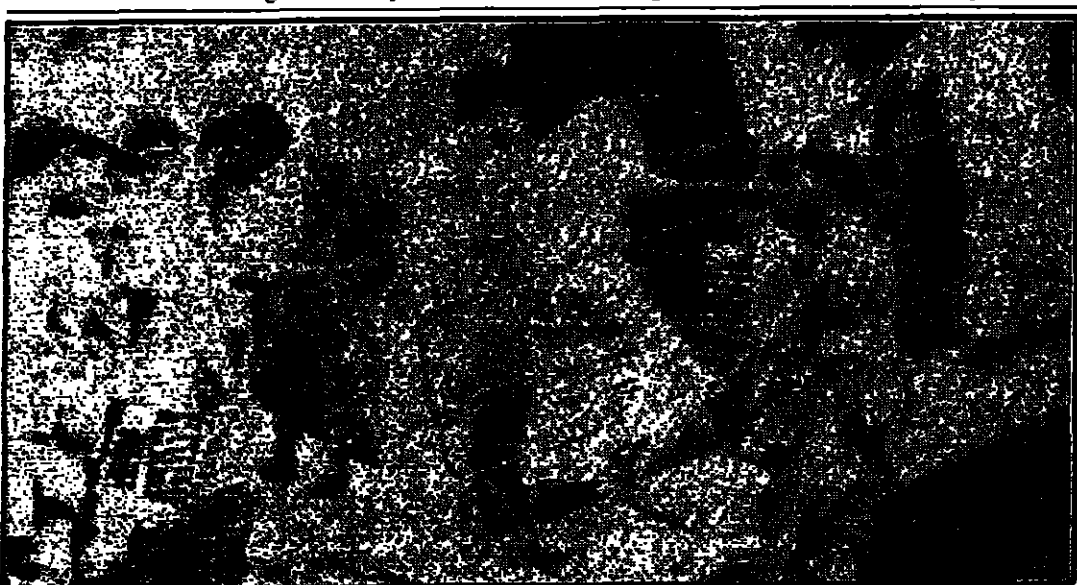
It claimed there were several casualties "among the Zionists," and said the guerrillas "returned safely to base after firing the rockets from inside the security zone."

Israeli army radio said Monday's pre-dawn rockets shattered windows in some buildings in the Galilee, but there were no injuries. No one was reported wounded in Sunday's Katyusha attack.

Neither the joint Abu Nidal-SSNP statement nor Israeli officials said where exactly the rockets hit.

The SSNP is one of several militia groups that make up the Lebanese National Resistance Front, which has claimed responsibility in the past for several suicide bombings against Israeli troops and their allied South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia.

In a statement released in the South Lebanese port city of Tyre, the SSNP said Monday's attacks were in retaliation for Israeli air raids in the Syrian-controlled areas of Baalbek and Qaraaoun.



Tamil detainees freed from the Boosa detention camp board an Indian military ship at the Galle harbour in southern Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka frees 667 more Tamils

GALLE, Sri Lanka (AP) — Sri Lanka released 667 more Tamil prisoners Monday under a peace accord designed to end ethnic strife. Some prisoners said that security forces had pulled out their fingernails and beat them with pipes and barbed wire in prison.

Associated Press reporters witnessed the departure of the 667 Tamils, who had been held as suspected "terrorists," from Galle port in southernmost Sri Lanka, after their release from Boosa prison a few kilometres away.

The government says it has up to 5,000 Tamil prisoners, most of them held without trial for more than one year. On Saturday, the government released 291 from Boosa, raising the total of released men to 958.

"Our fingernails were pulled

out, and we were beaten with pipes and barbed wire," Kandawamy Thavarajah, 27, from northern Mannar town, told the AP.

He said that nine Tamils also were beaten to death by soldiers just outside detention camps in June, when they went to help three friends who allegedly were shot by soldiers because prisoners were late for meals.

The releases are expected to be completed by Aug. 18, the deadline for weapons surrender by Tamil militants and the first meeting of the Sri Lankan parliament.

The national legislature will consider whether to approve the peace accord signed July 29 by President J. R. Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The vote is not expected on

Aug. 18 but protests are expected since many of the nation's Sinhalese majority oppose the peace accord, which they say dismembers their tiny island nation, gives Tamils autonomy and too many concessions.

The Tamils released Monday in the second group were taken by Indian naval ships to their homes in the east and north of Sri Lanka.

The government has refused to release all prisoners, especially whom it sees as hard-core "terrorists," from various camps and detention centres around the country, until Tamil secessionist rebels surrender all their arms.

One released Tamil, Nallathampi Selvarajah, 37, said, I am overjoyed to be released, but until I reach home I cannot express my happiness."

The daily newspaper Al Raya, which supports the opposition National Islamic Front (NIF), said DUP and NIF leaders met Sunday night at the DUP's re-

Sudanese coalition government in crisis

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's troubled coalition government appeared on Monday to be close to breaking up in a row over the Supreme Council, the collective head of state, politicians said.

The crisis came to a head when Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi's Umma Party snatched a council seat previously held by the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), its junior partner in the 15-month-old coalition.

DUP Acting Secretary General Sidahmad Al Hussein said Sunday night the election to the council of lawyer Mirghani Al Nasri, instead of DUP nominee Ahmad Al Sayed Hamad, amounted to "Umma's unilateral dissolution of the coalition."

Mr. Hussein, also deputy prime minister and interior minister, stopped short of saying whether the DUP would pull out of the government. Pressed by reporters at a news conference, he said: "You can deduce what you like."

Mr. Hussein said the behaviour of political parties had negative effects on Sudanese democracy. In a thinly-veiled warning, he said political instability had triggered military coups in 1958 and 1969.

The daily newspaper Al Raya, which supports the opposition National Islamic Front (NIF), said DUP and NIF leaders met Sunday night at the DUP's re-

quest "to discuss the principal of forming a national government."

But NIF leader Hassan Al Tourabi, whose party has 53 of the 301 seats in parliament, said he had no intention of turning the Umma-DUP crisis to his advantage.

"(NIF) does not wish either party to use it to put pressure on the other," he told the independent daily, Al Soudani.

Mr. Tourabi, a French-educated law lecturer, echoed Mr. Hussein's remarks, telling Al Ushu, another independent daily: "I would like to sound warning bells that this political leadership will cause the Sudanese people to sink into the void."

Diplomats said Mr. Mahdi, whose Umma Party has 101 seats in parliament, had in the past tried to include the NIF in the government to widen its power base.

His efforts were thwarted by Umma members because Mr. Tourabi had been a close aide of Jaafar Numeiri, overthrown in a 1985 military coup after 16 years in power.

Umma had also objected to DUP Supreme Council nominee Hamad because he too had close links with Mr. Numeiri.

Mr. Mahdi blamed the DUP for the defeat of its nominee to the council.

Hoss suggests selling gold reserves to prop up pound

BEIRUT (AP) — Acting Prime Minister Salim Hoss on Monday proposed selling 20 per cent of Lebanon's gold reserves to try to curb the worst financial crisis since the civil war broke out in 1975.

Mr. Hoss made the suggestion at a hastily arranged news conference in west Beirut as the rapidly depreciating Lebanese currency hit a new record low by closing at a rate of 220 to the U.S. dollar.

"We have to sell or mortgage 20 per cent of our gold reserve, which will ensure us something like \$800 million for a special fund to support the Lebanese pound," Mr. Hoss said.

The proposed fund will be designed to help Lebanon's central bank intervene in the local money market to stabilise the pound's rate against foreign currencies.

Central Bank Governor Edmond Naim declared on Sunday that the bank's foreign currency holdings have shrunk to less than \$300 million after having to pay for the government's imports of gasoline and flour.

"This has dangerously minimised the central bank's ability to help support the Lebanese pound," Mr. Naim said.

Mr. Naim's statement, plus the death on Friday of former President Camille Chamoun, who was minister of finance, were believed to have caused the pound's latest nosedive.

The pound, which rated 2.5 to the dollar before the outbreak of the civil war in 1975, closed at 202 to the dollar on Saturday.

Mr. Chamoun's death of heart failure at the age of 87 came as he was in the midst of discussions with Mr. Hoss and Mr. Naim on ways to curb the financial crisis.

Mr. Chamoun had repeatedly warned in statements issued during the discussions against the "idea of touching our gold reserve because that will spell out the end of the Lebanese pound."

At Monday's news conference, Mr. Hoss said his proposal to sell part of the gold reserve should be accompanied by "efforts on all levels to ease the soaring costs of living."

He also called for political reforms to reconcile rival factions and end the civil war that has claimed nearly 130,000 lives and wrecked Lebanon's economy, once the soundest in the Middle East.

Mr. Hoss said it was imperative that the government regain control of various public utilities and enterprises, including seaports and border checkpoints, to recover their earnings for the state treasury.

Rival militias have been operating ports and levying taxes in their respective sectors, depriving the state treasury of an estimated \$900 million in annual revenues.

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Two of a kind

ISRAELI leaders get very upset and angry everytime anyone compares them with South Africa. They contend that Israel has nothing in common with the racist white minority regime in Pretoria, except for some insignificant relations that exist between the two states. But for all practical and technical purposes, the international community needs no reminder of the made-for-each-other kind of relationship between Tel Aviv and Pretoria.

The latest manifestation of this relationship was a decision by the Israeli government to postpone indefinitely a final verdict on whether to impose "sanctions" on South Africa. The only thing "final" about the decision is that it takes no action at all. Israel's efforts to convince the world of its "intentions to scale down relations with South Africa" are pure eyewash aimed at legitimizing the Jewish state in the international arena.

The simple reality is that Israel and the apartheid regime in South Africa identify with each other so closely that it is impossible for either to break away from the other. Their relations and interests are so intertwined — politically, economically and militarily — that neither Tel Aviv nor Pretoria can even contemplate scaling down, let alone severing, relations with each other.

The Israeli move in March to impose what was described as "mild sanctions" against South Africa was merely aimed at averting possible American displeasure. It was perfectly timed to offer a justification for Israel's lobbyists in Washington, and the U.S. Congress was more than willing to accept it and take no action against the Jewish state for its continued military relationship with Pretoria. In fact, Israel was the only country listed as an American-aid recipient country which was selling weapons to South Africa. According to the U.S. Congress' anti-apartheid law, such a relationship would have necessitated an end to American aid to Israel. But Washington has yet to take any action against Israel in accordance with its own law.

Reports in the Israeli media indicate that despite the announced government decision in March to scale down tourist links with South Africa, there is a steady increase in the number of Israelis visiting that country. In the first half of this year, 18 per cent more Israelis visited South Africa than did in 1986. Visa applications increased by 55 per cent in June. South Africa has appointed a new director for its tourism board office in Israel and the new appointee expects an increase of 20 per cent in the number of Israelis visiting South Africa this year.

Despite all this, Israel finds it appropriate to protest comments by Cairo's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Butros Ghali; his remarks compare the policies of the Jewish state to the apartheid regime. Dr. Ghali, who is Egypt's expert on African affairs, was only underlining the undeniable similarities between the two racist states as represented in such matters as arbitrary arrests and detentions and collective punishments.

Israel is fooling no one when it assumes an indignant posture and speaks aloud of its plans to turn its back on South Africa. The oppressive measures practised by the white regime in Pretoria are milder in comparison to what Israel is doing to the Arabs under occupation.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: What's new in Hill mission?

AMERICAN envoy Charles Hill today begins contacts with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres in what was announced in Washington to be a new American bid to persuade Shamir to accept the idea of an international Middle East peace conference. We are unaware of the new circumstances which prompted the Reagan administration to dispatch an envoy to the Israeli leaders on such a mission.

We are surprised to see the envoy carrying out this mission at a time when Israel continues to reiterate its former stand and its total rejection of the idea of an international conference. What the Israelis are offering instead is totally unacceptable to the Arabs who want an international parity to find a lasting solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict.

On the eve of Hill's visit the Israeli information media reiterated the Israeli stand and linked it to the official American policy which supports Israel's rejection of the conference idea. The Israelis and the Americans have been rejecting the idea of this conference and its terms of reference saying that any international gathering should only be sought for the sake of bringing the Arabs and Israelis together for direct negotiations. This attitude still forms the major stumbling block in the path of the international conference and a genuine peace based on justice.

We realise that most world nations have voiced their hope that such an international conference could be held before the end of 1987, but indications do not point to that direction. This is largely because of Israel's intransigent stand against the will of the international community and the lack of real American pressure to bear on Israel to persuade it to accept the idea of genuine peace.

Al Dustour: Another American deceit

A VISIT to Israel by an assistant to the U.S. secretary of state seems outwardly as a peace mission designed to persuade Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to accept the idea of an international Middle East peace conference. This envoy is reported to be carrying guarantees from the U.S. administration as a means for convincing Shamir of the conference idea. Of course, we welcome any bid for establishing peace through the proposed conference but our long experience with the present U.S. administration urge us to be very careful as to Washington's moves and the mission of the U.S. envoy in the Jewish state.

The Reagan administration has missed many opportunities that could have been exploited for the cause of real peace. Instead of seizing those opportunities Washington opted for pro-Zionist stands, supporting the Israeli government's views and attitude. Perhaps the United States is now sending this envoy to Israel to deceive the Arabs into believing that it is now seeking to overcome all obstacles that impede the convening of the proposed conference.

We view the present American stand as a bid to reconcile the two blocs that form the present Israeli coalition government.

The road to the international conference does not come through condoning the Israeli stand, and we hope that the United States will join the rest of the world community in opting for steps leading towards the actual convening of the conference which offers the most practical way for peace.

Chadian-Libyan Aouzou dispute is far from over

By Abakar Assidikh
Reuter

N'DJAMENA — Chad says its desert warriors have wrested control of the town of Aouzou from Libya but recent pronouncements suggest the battle for the reputedly mineral-rich northern border strip of the same name is likely to continue.

A military statement said Saturday Chadian troops had recaptured Aouzou after turning the tables on a Libyan advance through the rugged Tibesti mountains.

Aouzou is the administrative centre of the strip, a 110,000-square-kilometre stretch of desert which Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has ruled for 14 years. The remote strategically-important region, north of the Tibesti range, has been the subject of a complex dispute which dates back to the mid-1930s.

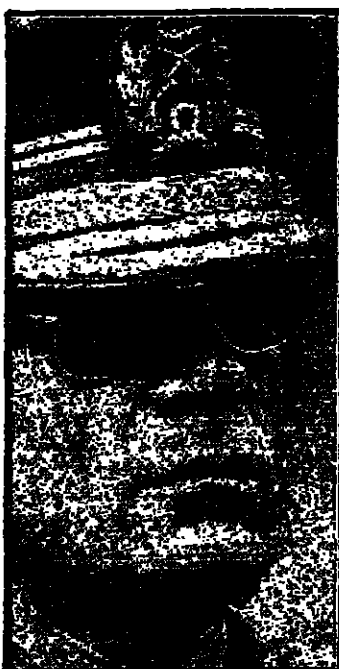
President Hissene Habre said three weeks ago it was essential that Chad recovered "the totality of its territory within the frontiers it had at independence."

But a statement in June from the Libyan People's bureau (embassy) in Paris said Aouzou would be defended. "Any aggression against Aouzou or any other part of Libyan territory will give us the legitimate right to assure our self defence, putting us in a state of declared war against the aggressors," it said.

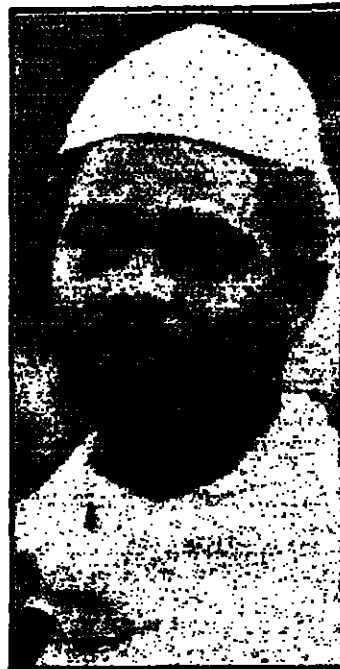
In a speech on Sunday, Interior Minister Ibrahim Mahamat Ino said Chad expected Libyan retaliation. He warned Chadians that the war was not over because "Qadhafi's Libya is not prepared to abandon its expansionist ambitions over Chad."

Various groups of mediators have tried to negotiate a peaceful settlement to the dispute, most recently at last month's Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa. All have apparently failed.

The summit ended with a call for both countries to cooperate with a special OAU committee attempting to settle the conflict. Qadhafi annexed the barren strip of land, which is close to three major southern Libyan



Muammar Qadhafi bases, in 1973. Shortly before this Francois Tombalbaye, then president of Chad, returned from a visit to



Hissene Habre of Chad Libya saying he had secured \$58 million in aid for his country. To this day there are lingering suspicions in African diplomatic

circles that Tombalbaye ceded Aouzou to Qadhafi in a secret deal. The deal, so the story runs, involved an end to Libyan support for a rebellion by northern Chadian Muslims against the administration in N'Djamena.

The dispute, however, dates back to 1935 when Italian leader Benito Mussolini obtained from French Prime Minister Pierre Laval a treaty ceding the far north of Chad, including the Aouzou Strip, to Italy, then Libya's colonial master.

Although approved by the French parliament, the treaty was never ratified by the French president and three years later Italy said it would not ratify either, making it null and void under international law.

Aouzou remained in France's colonial hands until most French territories in west and central Africa gained independence in 1960.

Qadhafi has argued that the French parliament's approval of the treaty made Libya the rightful owner of the strip which has a reported by as yet unproven

abundance of minerals. Chad says the territory has rich uranium and petroleum deposits.

Diplomats say, however, that economic considerations have played little part in the dispute and some African states are concerned that the annexation of Aouzou might be a step by Libya towards creation of a vast Islamic territory.

For Habre, the region is of economic and strategic importance. The latest objective in a military drive against Qadhafi's troops which has touched up some stunning victories this year.

Aouzou has been an important supply point for Chadian rebels fighting successive governments for much of the period since independence 27 years ago.

Chad has been supported in its offensive against Libya by France and the United States. Habre visited France last month and held talks with President Reagan in Washington in June.

France has 1,200 troops and combat aircraft in Chad but they have not taken part in fighting with Libyan troops.

New Zealand looks for new world role

By Christopher Pritchett
Reuter

WELLINGTON — New Zealand, a country slightly bigger than Britain inhabited by 3.3 million people and about 70 million sheep, slumbered in the South Pacific until Prime Minister David Lange crossed the horizon.

New Zealanders lived in a cotton-cloud world of prosperity. Life was great. Unemployment didn't exist. Wealth was shared — a jug of beer and two glasses for two mates.

But life is hard for New Zealanders in the 1980s.

On Aug. 15 they will go to the polls, either to re-elect Lange's nominally socialist government that promises nothing more than another three years of pain or to vote for a rightist administration that evokes memories of the good old days.

The 2.1 million voters seem to prefer pain: opinion polls indicate that New Zealanders are prepared to put the nation's interests before their own.

Porsches, BMWs, Jaguars and Mercedes-Benzes parked alongside modest Toyotas and Nissans in car parks symbolise a country split between rich and poor.

One survey indicates that more than one million people live in poverty, some even sleep in packing cases. Another says New Zealand has as many as 100,000 millionaires.

Soaring office buildings sprout in land-short Wellington and Auckland. Fancy French restaurants require bookings a week in advance.

Lange, a former lawyer who has antagonised the United States with his anti-nuclear stand and France by capturing two secret agents, says New Zealand did everything wrong by overpaying workers, coddling farmers and protecting manufacturers whose products range from cake-mixers to cars.

Opposition National Party leader Jim Bolger, a stolid farmer and father of nine children, does not disagree with the Labour Party government's free-market policies but appeals to the nation's conservatism.

The two men confronted each other last week on television and each claimed victory after an hour-long shouting match.

They are fighting for votes after what the newspaper Weekend Australian called a bold economic experiment never completed anywhere else in the world.

"If it doesn't work, then most of the Third World is heading for bankruptcy," the newspaper declared.

"In fact, the IMF (International

Monetary Fund) has quietly told government officials that it thinks New Zealand has overdone on the experiment, providing a handy excuse for itself if it doesn't work."

The newspaper was referring to the abolition of subsidies, the freeing of exchange controls, deregulation — that even made New Zealand the only country to allow a foreign airline to fly domestic routes — an unlimited number of banks and a tax reform programme that shifted the burden from earners to consumers.

Trade unions say Labour has created a new wealth class. The wealthy say they were enriched by the National Party in its decade of rule until 1984 because it imposed so many controls and regulations that they could search out loopholes.

Blunt-talking Lange and his Finance Minister Roger Douglas, called "The Grim Reaper" by Bolger, admit the changes have been painful but have no apologies for a government that the Roman Catholic newspaper The Tablet called "The most coldest-hearted administration that this nation has ever known."

It said in an editorial: "We are deeply worried at its increasing disregard for human values. The prime minister has made much of its concern for people in his campaign opening, but the fact is that ordinary New Zealanders are being harder and harder hit."

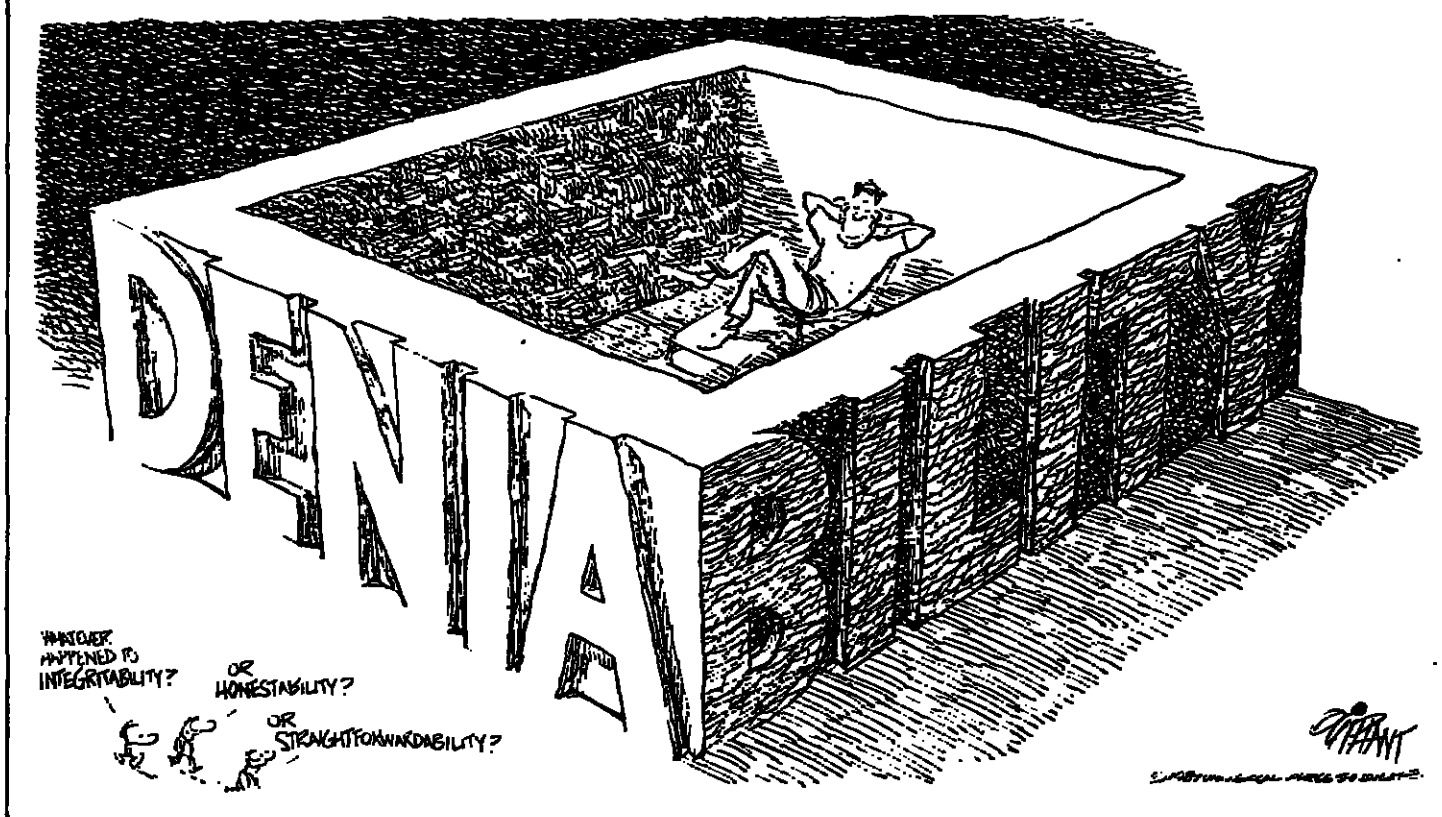
"Unemployment is rising. The provinces are in decay, manufacturing is in a crisis, education is not delivering the goods, the poor and the homeless grow in number, and worst of all the country seems to be drifting into accepting an ever present pool of unemployed."

Lange and Douglas point instead to an expected budget surplus, the first in 35 years, repayment of foreign debt and other favourable economic indicators.

The main weapon: being waved by Bolger is record 18.9 per cent inflation in the year to June 30. The government says this was expected because the 10 per cent goods and value tax introduced last Oct. 1 is still working its way through the system.

High interest rate, more than 20 per cent for both blue chip borrowers and home buyers, and a high New Zealand dollar squeezing exports — while curbing inflation — are other problems.

But the Weekend Australian said the most remarkable thing about New Zealand could not be measured by statistics: "It is the change in attitude in the country."



Reagan expected to say he would have never condoned Iran funds diversion

By Terence Hunt
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, in a speech Wednesday, will say he never would have condoned the diversion of Iran arms-sale profits and will dispute Rear Admiral John Poindexter's assertion that "the back stops here with me," officials said.

Reagan, trying to recover from the worst crisis of his presidency, will say he should have been told in advance about what Poindexter, his onetime national security adviser, and Lieutenant-Colonel North were doing.

Mr. Reagan, after refusing comment during 11 weeks of testimony in Congress' Iran-contra hearings, will address the nation from the Oval Office at 8 p.m. EDT (000 GMT), the night before departing on a 25-day vacation that will keep him out of public view.

An administration official, speaking on condition of anonymity, told AP Reagan could admit to mistakes, and say he learned important lessons from the affair.

"It's time to accept responsibility and then move on," the official said, adding that fully half the speech focuses on the future rather than the past.

The official said Reagan would not deal with the conflicting testimony of current and former aides. "Once you start trying to

answer individual questions, where do you ever end? ... it will not be like standing in front of a news conference."

Poindexter testified under oath that he deliberately shielded Reagan from knowledge about the diversion of profits, to the contra rebels in Nicaragua, in order to protect the president. Reagan will say he should have been told in advance and that Adm. Poindexter was wrong in saying the buck stop with him, according to one official.

The official said that Reagan was "much more disturbed and angry about being deceived by the NSC (National Security Council) than people have generally recognized."

Because of the sensitivity of the subject, most officials who talked about Reagan's planned address insisted on anonymity.

Reflecting the importance of the address, the White House tapped a highly regarded outside speechwriter, Landon Parvin, to write the remarks. Parvin also wrote Reagan's March 4 address responding to the conclusions of the Tower Board's investigation.

Presidential spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said the president "will discuss his reactions to the Iran-contra issues and his agenda of policy and political activities" for the final 17 months of his administration.

Another component of the speech will be the "peace initiative" Reagan proposed last week

for Nicaragua, offering to hold back on new aid requests for anti-government rebels in exchange for a ceasefire.

Nothing in the hearings contradicted Reagan's contention that he did not know about the diversion of Iran arms-sale profits to the contras.

However, there was a wealth of testimony about deceit and dissonance among cabinet officials, cover-up stories, shredding of documents and conflicting descriptions of Reagan both as a confused, detached leader and a hands-on chief executive.

The whole episode has shaken Reagan's credibility, produced a near-complete overhaul in the White House staff and distracted the administration from other subjects. Polls show a majority of Americans feel Reagan has not told the truth about the affair, although a Washington Post-ABC news survey published Friday showed some improvement in Reagan's standing.

Setting the stage for an address that is short on specifics, Fitzwater said, "essentially the basic questions have been answered" by the congressional probe and the earlier investigation by the Tower Board.

We've gone through the hearings which have introduced America to the people involved and their motives and what they did and why and how, and ... there are questions that will always remain about

some motivations and so forth," Fitzwater said.

He also ruled out the possibility of Reagan discussing whether he hoped Reagan would use the occasion "to take a real shot at Congress for a 20 million dollar fine."

Conservatives, angry about the congressional investigation, had hoped Reagan would use the occasion "to take a real shot at Congress for a 20 million dollar fine."

The speech also is being stripped of tough rhetoric about the Nicaraguan government that Reagan has so frequently criticised. Harsh remarks will not be included because of an agreement with House of Representatives Speaker Jim Wright for Reagan to refrain from "Sandinista bashing" while Nicaragua considers the peace proposal.

Fitzwater acknowledged that the speech would not put the matter finally to rest, noting that the independent counsel is still conducting his criminal investigation.

Anti-refugee policy seen developing in Sudan after decades of welcome

By Dalia Baligh
The Associated Press

KHARTOUM — Western relief agencies are concerned about a growing anti-refugee policy in Sudan for the first time since it opened its arms to persecuted Africans at the turn of the century.

Sudanese officials say the presence of hundreds of thousands of refugees has created economic, political and social problems and warn that Sudan is rapidly reaching a point when it will not be able to absorb more newcomers.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees says there are 974,200 refugees in Sudan, but the government says the figure is closer to 2 million. The discrepancy, U.N. commission says, lies in the government's consideration of all unregistered foreigners in the country as refugees.

Increasing numbers of refugees are moving from their camps to shanty towns around the cities

like the capital Khartoum and eastern towns like Gedaref, Kassala and Medani. They are the people the relief agencies worry about.

"There are strong anti-refugee policies, particularly against urban refugees," said an official of one relief agency who did not want to be further identified. "The whole concept of asylum may be under threat."

Sayed Hassan Attiya, the Sudanese commissioner for refugees, told the Associated Press that it is these urban refugees who are creating the "larger burden" on the debt-burdened country.

"They compete with Sudanese for all services, education, health, food... The refugee problem is threatening the security, economy and society of Sudan, and that is creating a feeling of discontent among the local Sudanese people," Mr. Attiya said.

"And as a government, we have to cater to our people's needs," he added.

Hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars' worth of international aid poured into Sudan while pro-Western former President Jaafar Numeiri was in power.

Numeiri was ousted by a popular uprising in April 1985, and Western relief agencies are worried about the growing anti-refugee policy under Prime Minister Sadek Al Mahdi's government, which took over in 1986 after one year of transitional military rule.

Relief aid from the U.S. and European donors decreased after the worst of the drought effects were over.

Mr. Attiya estimated that the number of refugees around Khartoum had grown to 300,000. He said there were 100,000 around Medani and another 100,000 around Port Sudan, instead of being in their assigned camps.

"The situation remains tense in Gedaref, there have been a few deaths from fights with knives, and we have been told some 2,000 'bad elements' have been rounded up and are going to be

sent from the town," said a relief official who also spoke on condition of anonymity.

The official said last spring, the government forcibly evacuated 30,000 Ethiopian Eritreans from around Gedaref.

Another strain between the government and the relief organisations is in the form of contacts with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which controls large areas in the south. In some cases, relief workers have had to negotiate with the rebels to ensure that aid reaches refugees.

These contacts have angered the government, which forbids any contacts with the "outlaws." Attorney General Abdul Mahmond Saleh said that 17 relief agencies were to be expelled from Sudan because they had not registered with the government and that some 80 other organisations would have their activities reviewed when their permits came up for annual renewal in August.

Mr. Saleh insisted that the 17

agencies were asked to leave only because of paperwork problems, and not because of contacts with the SPLA.

The dislodging policy has applied not only to the refugees, but also to the estimated 200,000 displaced southerners who fled the 4-year-old civil war in the south and settled around Khartoum.

The government says the economically depleting war against the SPLA, as well as a \$12 billion foreign debt and \$800-million annual debt service, give them enough problems.

"The government's problems with the economy and the south are a lot, and I do not rule it out that if the situation remains like this, we might have to stop the entry of refugees through our borders," Mr. Attiya said.

He said that 30 to 50 refugees were entering Sudan daily through its eastern border, and smaller numbers from the west and south.

Mr. Attiya admitted that enforcing a ban on refugees entry is

beyond the government ability for economic reasons. It does not have enough troops to guard the country's border.

Since the first Congolese nationals fled French colonisers to Sudan in 1906, the country has never tried to stop the inflow of refugees from neighbouring African countries.

In recent years, the refugees have come from Ethiopia, Chad, Uganda and Zaire, fleeing drought and famine as well as fighting in their countries to the relative stability in Sudan where relief food keeps them from starvation.

The largest number of refugees come from the Ethiopian provinces of Eritrea and Tigray, estimated by U.N. officials to be nearly 700,000. There are 197,000 Ugandans in the south, 95,000 Chadians in the west, and 5,000 Zaireans in the south.

But Sudan says that many of these foreigners came political instability by bringing arms and are participating in activities against their governments.

Distinguished Arab guests arrive for Prince Faisal's wedding



Queen Alia Airport was the centre of diplomatic activity as members of the Royal Family greeted guests of His Royal Highness Prince Faisal's wedding. Here, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan greets Crown Prince Sidi Mohammad of Morocco (Petra photo).



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan accompanies Sheikh Ahmad bin Isa Al Khalifa, crown prince of Bahrain and commander of the Bahraini armed forces (Petra photo).



His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, right, receives Sheikh Mohammad bin Zayed Al Nahayan, son of United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed bin Nahayan and commander of the UAE air force (Petra photo).



His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah welcomes Ahmed Mubarak (foreground) and Jamal Mubarak (with head bowed), sons of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak (Petra photo).



Their Royal Highnesses Prince Abdullah, Prince Talal and Prince Ghazi meet Basel Assad, son of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad (Petra photo).



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, accompanied by various officials, visits the Fateh Children's Library at the Fateh Garden in Amman (Petra photo).

Pilgrims stayed indoors to avoid violence

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian pilgrims to Mecca, expecting trouble from Iranian agitators on the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, mostly stayed indoors, a returning Jordanian pilgrim said Monday.

Only one of 20,000 Jordanian pilgrims was killed in the rioting July 31, officials said.

Mohammad Abdul Kader, 40, a pilgrim from Zarqa, told the Associated Press that most of the Jordanian pilgrims did not witness the Iranian rioting.

He said instructions were given by the head of the Jordanian pilgrims group, Abdulaziz Khayyat, Minister of Awqaf and Religious Affairs, to stay indoors as they were expecting trouble from Iranians in the yard of the Great Mosque.

The first land convoy of Jordanian pilgrims to Mecca returned home Sunday night.

But returnees said Iranians provoked the clashes which led to more than 400 deaths.

One Jordanian witness, Ahmed Ali Salah, 60, told the AP "the Iranians gathered before evening mass prayers in Mecca delivering speeches to several thousand Iranians and other pilgrims praising Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the Iranian revolution, carrying Iranian banners and Khomeini portraits."

Tawfiq Youssef, 45, told the AP "the Iranians attempted to force other pilgrims to share in the demonstrations. They were shouting 'no east, no west, but an Islamic state.'"

Another pilgrim from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, who wished not to be named, told AP "the Iranians attacked the Saudi police which were armed with shields, clubs and steel helmets to

counter the demonstrations. But the Iranians who used rocks, sticks and daggers pushed the Saudi police and other pilgrims out of the way."

He said Iranian demonstrators used mirrors to deflect Saudi Arabian television cameras and prevent them from recording the scene.

Jordanian pilgrims this year totalled about 20,000 men and women. The rioting victim, officials said, was a pilgrim named Bader Ahmed Zaroura from Nazareth, in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, who was accidentally caught in the clashes.

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs on Monday held a celebration at the pilgrim city in Ghor Nemrin in the Jordan Valley to bid farewell to Arab pilgrims on their way back to occupied Palestine after performing this year's pilgrimage.

The pilgrims expressed their thanks and appreciation for the services and facilities offered to them in Jordan.

Nearly 20,000 pilgrims from the East and West Banks, areas occupied by Israel since 1948 and the Gaza Strip took part in this year's pilgrimage.

Opening held for Ajloun youth camp

AJLOUN (Petra) — A four-day youth camp organised by Yarmouk University was opened Monday at Ajloun in northern Jordan under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Minister of Youth Eid Dahiyat who deputised for Prince Hassan in opening the camp, delivered a speech in which he paid tribute to Jordanian universities and other educational institutions for supporting youth activities.

The minister, referring to the camp which is attended by 150 young men from different parts of the Kingdom, said the camp is an opportunity to bolster their sense of national belonging by learning more about the Great Arab Revolt and Arab nation's issues.

Dr. Khalid Omari, dean of student affairs at Yarmouk University, said the camp aims at strengthening ties among Jordanian youth and offers them a chance to exchange views, experience and knowledge. The camp, he said, is part of the university's contribution towards developing young people of Jordan and thus enabling them to serve their country.

Rifai opens Fateh Children's Library

Event honours His Majesty's coronation

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Monday inaugurated the Fateh Children's Library at the Fateh Garden in Amman as part of the Kingdom's celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's coronation.

The library, set up by the Arab Women Graduates Club (AWGC) in cooperation with the Greater Amman Municipality, holds 1,100 books on different subjects, and a large number of periodicals.

At the opening ceremony, Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh said in a speech the library is part of the municipality's endeavours to create social and community centres for Amman's citizens. He referred to the public gardens, the public libraries and community centres in Amman's districts.

Mrs. Toujan Faisal, who represented the AWGC at the ceremony, paid tribute to the municipality's efforts in promoting social and cultural services and providing gardens and libraries for the public's benefit.

AWGC has contributed to this project, she said, as part of its ongoing cooperation with the municipality in helping to develop the younger generation and providing a better atmosphere for the children of the capital.

In her speech, Mrs. Faisal reviewed AWGC's activities since its establishment in 1984, and said that its programmes are mainly concerned with improving the status of children in Jordan.

AWGC aims at establishing a higher council for the care of children among other programmes, Mrs. Faisal said. She also commended the Prime Minister for his support for AWGC's projects.

Mr. Farouk Mazz, director of the municipality's library in Amman, made a speech in which he referred to the municipality's

programme of establishing public libraries in each of its 19 districts. He said the Greater Amman Municipality's library contains more than 100,000 books and 600 periodicals, and supports other libraries by providing books and publications.

Senior officials and members of the diplomatic corps in Amman also attended the opening ceremony.

Also to mark the occasion of King Hussein's coronation, which falls today, the Mahes Cultural and Social and Sports Club held a celebration in which several notables from the Mahes and Fubeis districts made speeches paying tribute to the King's efforts in building the country. The celebration included varieties of national dances and songs.

Colleges begin accepting tawjihi student applications

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Higher Education on Monday opened the door for tawjihi students to enroll in government-owned community colleges in the Kingdom.

A ministry statement said that applications will be accepted from Aug. 10 until Sept. 3 by colleges in nine towns and cities.

The colleges offer courses in engineering, languages, science, engineering draughtsmanship, physical education, vocational and trade subjects, music, teaching, domestic science, mechanical trades, agriculture, surveying, laboratory work, refrigeration and air conditioning maintenance, auto mechanics, radio and television maintenance, building, interior design, electricity, library work, weaving and dress making and secretarial work.

Minister of Higher Education Nasserreddeen Al Assad said at a press conference Sunday that students at community colleges will be allowed to pursue their university education at Jordanian universities as of this academic year provided they obtain a minimum score of 75 per cent on their comprehensive examinations.

Dr. Assad also said the ministry has discussed with private

sector community colleges the idea of forming a union for community colleges which will pave the way for the creation of a private university that will absorb more community college graduates. According to ministry regulations, tawjihi graduates with an average result of 65 per cent and above can join community colleges in the Kingdom.

The minister told the press conference that students with less than an average of 65 per cent will not be allowed to enroll at Jordanian universities.

Earlier this month, the ministry announced that degrees obtained abroad can be recognised and considered equivalent to Jordanian University degrees only if their holders meet the requirements of the ministry and the regulations of the Council of Higher Education (CHE). The CHE ruled it will endorse medical degrees obtained abroad if the students have obtained at least an average of 85 per cent on the tawjihi examination at the end of their secondary school education. Engineering degrees will be endorsed if students obtained at least 80 per cent on their tawjihi, while other degrees will require a 65 per cent average.

Indian, Japanese envoys call for better relations

AMMAN (Petra) — The ambassadors of India and Japan to Jordan Gurcharan Singh and Akira Nakayama respectively, on Monday voiced their countries' desires to promote friendly relations with Jordan. They also expressed a willingness to develop scopes of cooperation with the Kingdom in various fields.

The ambassadors spoke at separate meetings held at the foreign ministry with Secretary

General Nabih Al Nimer. During the meetings, the two ambassadors discussed the situation in the Gulf region and the recent United Nations Security Council resolution calling for an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Petra said the two ambassadors voiced their countries' support for the resolution and for the current efforts to end the conflict by peaceful means.

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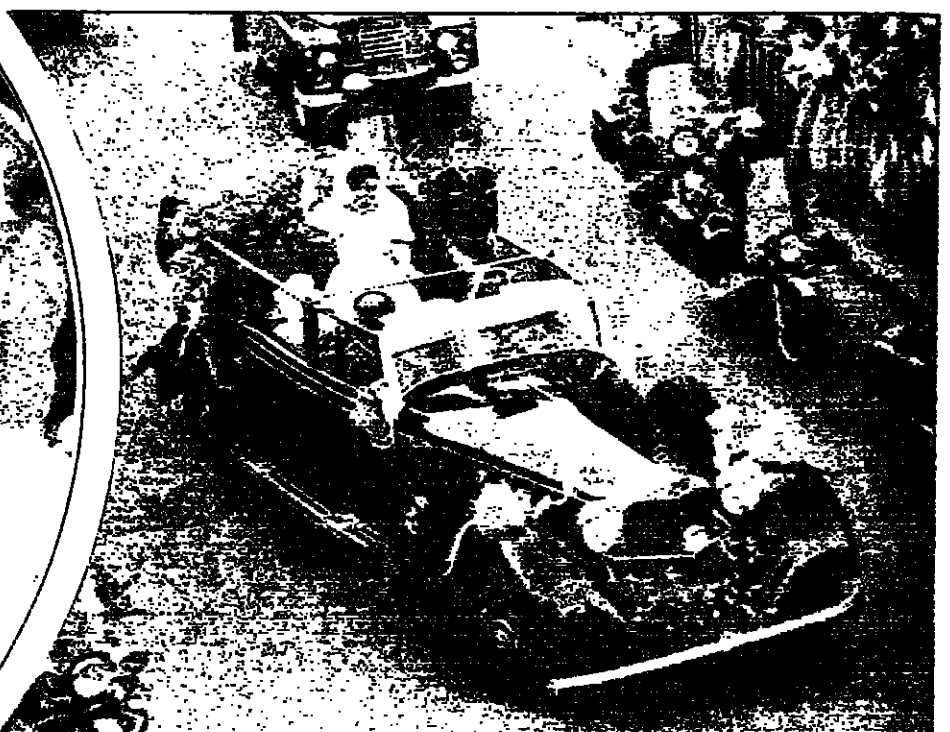
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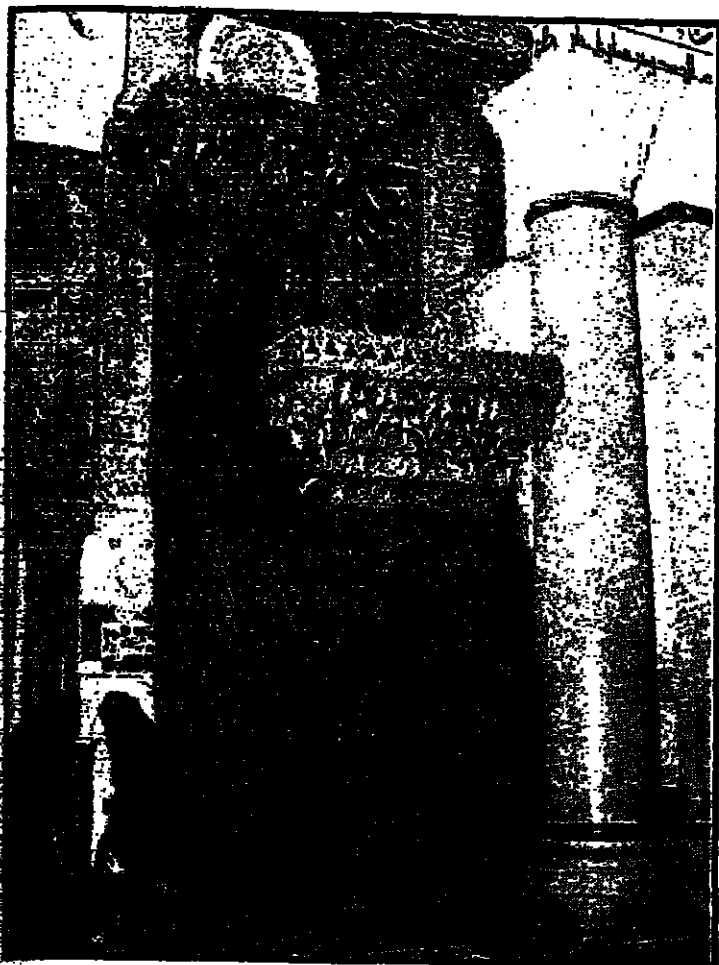
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Threats facing Jerusalem

By Shawqi Shaath



Minbar, Al Aqsa Mosque, destroyed in 1969, and (below) the Madrasah Tankiziyah in Jerusalem (Photo from Arts — the Islamic World)



JERUSALEM is a holy city to the followers of the three heavenly religions, especially to Muslims. It has been mentioned in the Koran, in the Holy Traditions of the Prophet, in the Traditions of the Companions and by the Imams. In the Koran, the Almighty says "Glory to (God) who did take his servant (Muhammad) for a journey by night, from the Sacred Mosque (at Mecca), to the Farthest Mosque (Aqsa Mosque), whose precinct we did Bless."

And in the Holy Traditions of the Prophet, it is mentioned that "Pilgrimage can only be made to three (places), the Holy Mosque at (Mecca), and the Farthest (Aqsa) Mosque."

It has been reported that the Imam Ali Ibn Abu Talib said "Jerusalem is the centre of the world and nearest to heaven." And Abu Hurayra, has been related to have said, "Whoever dies in Jerusalem, it is as though he dies in Heaven." It is also related that he said, "I have heard that the towns of Paradise are four: Mecca, Medina, Damascus and Jerusalem."

From all this we can understand why the Muslims have always revered Jerusalem and insisted on conserving it throughout the ages, for it is one of the most holy places in the Islamic World.

The Muslims never locked the Holy City gates in the face of the crowds of pilgrims of the other two heavenly religions. Moreover, they offered them facilities to practise their rites with the utmost freedom and peace. They have respected the sacredness of their churches the keys of the Resurrection Church even remained in the hands of a Muslim family with the consent of all Christians until the present day. Many a time had the Muslims saved Jewish synagogues from destruction when some group of Jews tried to sell them to pay their debts.

Today, the Muslims are more concerned than ever for the preservation of the sacred places of Jerusalem and for their protection and conservation from the fanatics who hate all sanctuaries.

The Holy City is crowded with historical monuments whose existence is related to great events in Islamic history. These monuments are found within and without the walled city. These are the Al Aqsa Mosque, the Holy Rock, mosques, schools, khans, mansoleums, sabils (fountains), takayas, zawayas, domes, etc. And despite the fact that Jeru-

salem was never the capital of a great kingdom or of any commercial importance, it has received the particular interest of Muslim sultans and kings throughout the ages. They have built schools, khans, baths, wells and sabils dedicated to God to the extent that many had wished to be buried after death in Jerusalem for this reason.

The spectator of the wonders of Islamic Jerusalem finds it not in disorder with other Muslim capitals, specially in Syria and Egypt, for instance, the architecture of Aleppo, Damascus and Cairo. These cities have shared with Jerusalem the luxurious and prosperous life of the Ayyubid, Mamluk and Ottoman periods, when they were generally submitted to one political authority.

All buildings in Jerusalem were built of stone, and lime was used as mortar; arches and domes were built to be roofs for these buildings. Limestone and mud were also used. It is interesting to note that the buildings in Jerusalem were built close to each other to the extent that one might think that the whole city was a beautiful architectural block of intersecting parts, forming a coherent network corresponding with the needs, traditions and culture of their Muslim Arab inhabitants. The most characteristic buildings of Jerusalem are its souks, mosques, playing-grounds, quarters and schools.

Threats facing Jerusalem

The Muslim Arab city faces a number of threats to its architecture and its architectural network. Some of these are:

Negligence: Partly, negligence has been due to the absence of a national authority to care for the architectural heritage and be responsible for the restoration and conservation of the buildings, for which reason some buildings began to crack as a result of natural events (rains, earthquakes, etc.) Another aspect of negligence was that many owners left the city, leaving their houses to peasant Arabs who were often poor and were never able to care for restoring these houses as their financial condition never allowed them to do so. This often caused buildings to fall down, not to mention that the Israeli authorities never allowed the inhabitants to do any necessary conservation to their houses. Whenever such work was carried out, the Israeli authorities would pull these houses down.

Trespass: When the Israelis occupied Jerusalem in 1967, they quickly formed a so-called special establishment for developing the city. But the truth is that they aimed at defacing any Muslim Arab trace which might contribute to the city's identity, a step towards changing it into a Jewish Zionist city. Some aspects of these trespasses are:

1. Removing Harit Al Magharibah and other quarters to install car parks.
2. Installing Israeli settlements within the city, a procedure meant to change the historical environment of the Holy City, eventually changing it into a Jewish city.

3. Doing archaeological excavations which caused cracks in some historical buildings, among which are the walls of the Haram.

All these trespasses were aimed at changing the historical Muslim Arab environment of the city into one agreeing with their aggressive political interests. They also obtained documents asserting their legal claims that the city was once Hebrew.

Failing in this, they turned to destructive deeds; they tried to burn down Al Aqsa Mosque and opened fire on people and sent their soldiers to trespass against Muslims, preventing them from practising their rites. Claiming that buildings were falling down, they forced the inhabitants to leave houses which, being deserted, will in time to come be pulled down and Israeli buildings erected on their sites. This, of course, means changing the names of streets, lanes and quarters, which will, in time, be purely Jewish with their imported architectural styles.

The Israeli political authorities, the Zionist groups within Israel, the USA and other European countries have all encouraged the changing of the architectural characteristics of the city. Many research studies have been done to serve Zionist purposes.

Conservation works: Conservation and restoration of the Islamic sanctuaries began early and has continued until the present day. But when they began they were intent on the Islamic premises within the Haram, such as the Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the rock. Many Islamic states and peoples participated by offering funds and skills. The situation remained as it was until the formation of a Committee for Restoring Al Aqsa and the

Mosque of the Dome, which carries out its work with skill under the patronage of the Jordanian Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

After the rape of the city by the Zionists in 1967, the need was pressing for restoration of the Islamic historical buildings. National councils failed to withstand the Zionist danger which surrounded the city. The Arabs and Muslims called for the saving of the city through protecting, restoring and conserving it. Some archaeological schools helped to make a general documentary survey of all the historical monuments, and did joint research work with the Islamic Awqaf Directorate to which all Islamic monuments belong. Most of the antique schools, khans, baths, mosques, domes and graveyards belong to the Islamic Awqaf. For this reason, the Arab League (the Arab Council of Ministers of Housing) has formed the Centre for the Restoring and Documenting of Jerusalem to help restore the historical monuments and conserve the literary heritage of Jerusalem with the help of specialised Palestinian and Jordanian organisations.

The help was limited to studying conservation projects and offering technical advice and financial aid to carry out these projects with the close help of Jordan. Already, a study of many projects for restoring historical monuments, such as Ribat Al Kurd, the Islamic school, the Mazharah School, the Kilaniyyah (at Tourbah Al Kilaniyyah) has taken place. The centre has also helped in training technical staff and has provided executive authorities with necessary equipment. It has proposed plans for architectural documentation of historical monuments such as relief maps, photography and photogrammetry. All this involved cooperation with international bodies.

There is also the Royal Jordan Committee, whose interest was centred in disclosing the Zionist trespasses in Jerusalem and finding the means for facing them, and the Royal Academy for Islamic Cultural Research.

A Committee for the Restoration of the Al Aqsa Mosque was created after the fire which broke out in the Al Aqsa Mosque, and it was in charge of restoring what the fire had damaged. During 1969-1982, the committee achieved a number of works; restoring burnt parts, removing

fire traces, rebuilding the walls and erecting columns in place of damaged ones, mending the facade of the Omar Mosque and the Mihrab Zakareia, restoring coverings within the mosque, restoring the wooden dome, mending the internal electrical wiring and other things.

From the moment of the Israeli occupation, the occupation authorities had plans for trespassing in the Holy City and changing its historical entity. Many international organisations called for opposing this trespassing. They recommended many steps and pleas but they all came to nothing, while the Zionist authorities continued with their trespasses. Among these organisations are:

The Arab League: The League has issued many resolutions and pleas to the United Nations, its sub-organisations to assist in protecting the city. It has also through its specialised organisations, taken practical steps to found a Centre for the Restoration of Jerusalem and has issued studies and pamphlets to make Jerusalem widely known emphasising its importance from the spiritual, historical and architectural point of view.

The United Nations: The United Nations has put forth many recommendations in accordance with the requests of the Arab states, or Islamic States, or the Non-Aligned Movement, demanding that Israel stop procedures of Judaizing the city and stop archaeological excavations.

UNESCO: UNESCO has through its executive council, issued many acts aiming to withstand Zionist trespasses. Among the most important of these is the one in which the International Committee for Heritage has recorded the city in the book of cities which are menaced by the possibility of falling down and which must be saved. It has also provided funds for assisting in the restoration of Jerusalem.

Moreover, the UNESCO has appointed a post for the Palestine Heritage which includes the heritage of Jerusalem. It has sent experts and delegates representing it to investigate the condition of Jerusalem and to see to what extent the Israeli authorities have abided by international Acts. In addition, the ICRO has also helped in restoring the woodwork of the Aqsa Mosque and has

provided advice and technical skills to workers in the field of Jerusalem restoration.

ALESCO: ALESCO has supported projects for restoring and conserving Jerusalem's documents and manuscripts. It has recently backed the Centre for Restoring Jerusalem financially and with literature as well as helping train local staff in restoring the archives and the documents.

OIC (Organisation of the Islamic Conference): Many specialised sub-organisations of the OIC also help in restoring the city and providing funds to bodies concerned with it. Among these are ISECSO, the Islamic Bank, Jerusalem Funds, IRCICA, the International Commission, and the Islamic Cities Organisation.

The question is: whatever has been achieved so far in restoring Jerusalem, is it enough? To answer this question one must admit that whatever has been achieved so far is much less than the effect of the trespasses which face Jerusalem. International, Islamic and Arab efforts are required to save the city of the three religions and preserve it for its owners and for forthcoming generations.

A deed resulting from a joint effort and based on scientific methods aimed at studying the Holy City and at documenting it with all its civilised aspects must be able to set the city free from facing further risks. In my opinion, the foundation of an International Centre for Jerusalem under the patronage of one Arab or Islamic university provided with highly specialised staff and sufficient funds ought to be able to participate efficiently in restoring and protecting the Holy City.

Tasks of such a centre might be as follows:

1. Preserving the city as it is, especially its architecture.
2. Documenting the historical buildings and the ornaments and inscriptions.
3. Connecting the city with the commercial life of the West Bank to ascertain that its inhabitants are included in it.

5. Furnishing old houses with the facilities of modern life, preserving the necessary features of the monumental buildings, and mending old wiring, telephone cables and paved roads.

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Ethiopia bags all 3 medals in All Africa marathon

NAIROBI (R) — Ethiopia took all three medals in the marathon at the All Africa Games Monday, with police sergeant Densamo Belanen leading the way home in two hours, 14 minutes and 47 seconds.

Although he set a games record, any prospects of challenging the world mark held by Portugal's Carlos Lopez disappeared as the strong 31-man field bunched cautiously for the first half of the mainly-flat course through Nairobi.

Belenen, 21, whose time was six minutes below his personal best, was followed into the Nyayo Stadium by the Ethiopian veterans, Nedi Dereje in 2:15.27 and Kebede Balcha in 2:16.07.

All were dazed and suffering from the altitude at the finish, where they were wrapped in blankets and given salt tablets.

The promised clash with Africa's top marathon man, Juma Ikangaa, failed to happen. The Tanzanian declined to run fearing it would disrupt his training preparations for the World Cham-

pionships in Rome in three weeks' time.

"That's life. You cannot force an athlete to do what he doesn't want to do," Tanzania's chief coach Herman Ndasa said philosophically about the loss of a certain medal.

Ethiopia rested its best marathon runner, Abebe Mekonen, for the same reason although he took the silver in last Saturday's 10,000 metres event.

Belenen's victory in Monday's race, which started at dawn in cold and damp conditions, might persuade Ethiopian officials to include him in the Rome squad which is training separately.

Apart from the marathon the track and field athletes had a rest day Monday while officials held the annual congress of the African Amateur Athletics Confed-

eration (AAAC) where Senegal's Lamine Diack was due to be re-elected unopposed as president.

Ghana's girl sprinters were reinstated as silver medalists in the sprint relay Monday after winning a protest over their disqualification Sunday for allegedly dropping a baton, officials said.

Kenya, who were originally awarded the silver medal, will now take the bronze while Uganda are relegated to fourth spot.

Kenyan interest was focused on soccer and boxing, in which local fighters qualified for eight of Monday night's 12 finals.

The football semi-final between the hosts and Malawi, called off Sunday after the floodlights failed in the 26th minute, was being replayed Monday.

The winner will meet Egypt in Tuesday's final. The Egyptians beat Cameroon 4-3 on penalties Sunday in a repeat of last year's Africa Nations Cup final. The teams were drawn 1-1 after extra time.

Reggi unexpectedly prevails in Virginia Slims

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Raffaella Reggi of Italy went into the Virginia Slims of San Diego Women's Tennis Tournament telling herself she couldn't win it. Reggi was wrong.

Now she's wondering if that bit of reverse psychology might help her in future events.

"This (win) is a great feeling," said Reggi, who beat Australian Anne Minter, 6-0, 6-4, on Sunday to claim the \$15,000 first prize in the \$75,000 event. "When I came here, I said I couldn't win the tournament because I wasn't confident, but I did. Maybe I should say that every week."

Reggi, seeded third in the 56-player field, won her first tournament of the year and fourth of her career. One of her first priorities after the win was to pass on the

news to her parents in Italy.

"I'll tell my parents that I played well, but I didn't do anything special," Reggi, 21, said before placing the call.

"They'll probably be so happy anyway. Then I know what they will say, 'that's good but now you have to think about the next one.'"

On tap was the Virginia Slims of Los Angeles, where Reggi was scheduled to begin play Monday. She will try to climb in world rankings after starting the San Diego event rated number 21, best among Italian players.

Against the 60th-ranked Minter, who earned \$6,700 as the runnerup, Reggi used a strong baseline game during first set rallies and capitalised on her opponent's errors.

Minter took a 2-1 lead in the second set as she changed her play, approaching the net more often. However, she couldn't duplicate her comeback in the semifinals when she overcame a first-set loss to oust top-seeded Lori McNeil.

Facing the 2-1 deficit in the second set, Reggi won the next two games in a just 10 points and never trailed again in topping Minter for the fifth time in five career meetings.

In the doubles final, the seventh-seeded team of Jana Novotna and Catherine Suire beat fourth-seeded Elise Burgin and Sharon Walsh-Pete, 6-3, 6-4. The winners split \$4,500, while the second place team divided \$3,000.

France's most famous jockey to retire at the top

PARIS (R) — France's most famous jockey Yves Saint-Martin is planning to retire at the top, having won everything horse racing has to offer.

With 3,297 victories behind him, the 45-year-old rider stunned the nation last Sunday when he announced he was quitting at the end of this season.

"I have won everything... which is quite enough in a man's life. I believe I am quitting in full possession of my powers," he told an interviewer.

Once described as "the jockey of the gods" Saint-Martin has been quoted as saying: "There are two kinds of riders, those who look straight ahead between their horse's ears and those who see things before the horse does."

"You must get inside your horse's skin. You must see everything before he does. I once saw an empty cigarette carton bring down six horses."

The son of a prison official and a librarian from the southwest

town of Agen, Saint-Martin rose to become the best known French jockey.

For veteran French trainer Charles Bartholomew, Saint-Martin is "the best jockey of the century because he is the most intelligent."

National champion 15 times, he won Europe's richest race, the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe four times, the last occasion in 1984 on the great colt Sagace.

Other trophies include the Epsom Derby, the Washington International, and nine jockey club wins. His victories in 1985 alone amassed over \$3 million in prize money.

A late starter, he never mounted a horse until he visited a riding school at the age of 13. "I got up on a horse for the first time and I knew then I was bitten for life."

After futile efforts to discourage him, his parents wrote a stream of letters to French trainers and in 1955 Francois Mathet

agreed to take him on as an apprentice.

His 1957 racing debut a few years later was singularly inauspicious — he fell off. But within two months he had ridden his first winner.

After that, his rise was meteoric and by 1960 he had won his first champion jockey title.

Since 1979 he has worked almost exclusively for the Aga Khan. Admirers say his greatest asset is his understanding of horses.

"His greatest quality is his love of horses which means he's got exceptional intuition," the Aga Khan's trainer, Alain de Royer-Dupre said, adding: "He's also exceptionally fit and very cool."

On the racecourse he has a reputation for total honesty and a gritty determination to win. "I have never pulled a horse to stop him giving his best. I don't bet and I don't tell other people what to bet on," he once told an interviewer.

Kiwi tightens grip on Admirals Cup

COWES, England (R) — New Zealand took a firm grip on the Admirals Cup Monday after Kiwi moved ahead of her British counterpart Indulgance as the yachts neared the halfway mark in the 605-mile Fastnet Race.

It was looking increasingly unlikely that Britain could make up the 23 places overall they required to regain the cup they lost in 1981. New Zealand were 109 points ahead of Britain at the start of the Fastnet, final event in the five-race series.

Kiwi, skippered by Peter Walker, had moved through to ninth place with Harold Cudmore's Indulgance trailing in 12th.

The other New Zealand yachts, Propaganda, which is leading the individual points chart in the series, and Goldcorp were placed 16th and 23rd respectively.

Britain's Juno was in 20th place but there was no word Monday from the third member of the team, Jamarilla.

The Fastnet race takes the yachts from the Isle of Wight, off

Britain's south coast, to the Fastnet Rock at the southern tip of Ireland and back to Plymouth in south-west England.

The leader of the 40-strong fleet was Marisa Konica of Italy with Denmark's Bechmanns Flatfisher second and Sidewinder from the United States third.

Swan Premium III was maintaining the Australian challenge in fifth place, tucked in behind Austria's Pinta.

The leaders were expected to round the Fastnet Rock later Monday and cross the finishing line on Wednesday.

W. German wins leg, U.S. team holds lead in Coors Race

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — After two years of dominance by a French cycling team, a U.S.-based team is giving notice that it is ready to take over the Coors International Bicycle classic.

West German cyclist Andreas Kappes won the first San Francisco stage of the 13th Coors Race on Sunday, but the U.S.-based 7-11 team continued its early commanding lead in the 19-day, 1,385-mile (2,200-kilometre) event.

The second San Francisco stage was set to take place Monday with a flat criterium race around Fisherman's Wharf.

After Sunday's new 75-mile (120-kilometre) Presidio Circuit Race, the 7-11 riders boasted five of the top 10 riders in accumulated times. Kappes finished in 3 hours, 8 minutes and 30 seconds, a few yards ahead of Jeff Pierce

of the United States, winner of the last leg of the Tour de France in July.

Third place went to Paolo Rosol, 30, of Italy, who finished 20 seconds behind Pierce.

Pierce replaced 7-11 teammate Raul Alcala of Mexico as the overall leader of the Coors event. Alcala fell to third.

Pierce predicted his team would be unstoppable because of the variety of abilities represented.

He had appeared in control of Sunday's race early on until Kappes came back to overtake him during a sprint to the finish.

"I was content to let it come down to a sprint," said Pierce, an aggressive hill climber. "But I shifted down too far and couldn't get my pedals to turn easily. I made a big mistake."

Aaron Pryor's failed boxing comeback started before fight

SUNRISE, Florida (AP) — The most telling exchange of Aaron Pryor's failed boxing comeback came before the fight.

The former junior welterweight champion was prancing around the ring taunting opponent Bobby Joe Young when Young's trainer, Tommy Parks, mentioned Pryor's flabby midsection. Pryor overheard the comment and took a swipe at Parks with his left hand.

Parks, a frail-looking 59-year-old, slapped back, catching Pryor in the mouth with the palm of his right hand. Officials in the ring had to pull the two combatants apart.

"His trainer really, really threw

me off," Pryor said later. "He hit me in the mouth and bloodied my mouth before the fight even began."

Pryor, attempting to return to the fight game after a 28-month absence, landed few punches after that exchange, but took many as Young scored a seventh-round knockout. The end was as bizarre as the start.

Young landed a powerful right early in the round that sent Pryor flopping to the canvas. He stood up, but then went back down to his knee and began to cross himself. Referee Bernie Soto stopped the fight 29 seconds into the round when Pryor still was on his knee at the count of 10.

U.S. athletes reap early harvest of golds at Pan Am Games

INDIANAPOLIS (Agencies) — U.S. athletes reaped an early harvest of gold medals on the first day of competition in the Pan American Games, while Jamaica's Raymond Stewart ran the third fastest 100 metres ever.

Off the field the action was just as intense. Cuban officials protested what they saw as efforts to get their athletes to defect and Cuban-Americans traded punches with members of the Cuban delegation after a baseball game between Cuba and the Netherlands Antilles.

Mainly, though, it was finally the athletes' turn in the spotlight Sunday as the 10th Pan Am Games opened with the host U.S. team picking up 17 gold medals out of the 36 contested.

Cuba used a sweep of all six weightlifting events to win eight gold medals and held second place in the total medal count with 20, 15 behind the U.S. team. Canada was third with 18 medals, but won only one gold.

Most of the U.S. wins came in the water, as U.S. athletes took 10 of the 12 canoe-kayak events and captured five gold medals in swimming and diving. The Americans were led by Kelly McCormick, who won her second straight Pan Am title in the 3-metre springboard event.

Jamaica's Stewart turned in perhaps the most spectacular performance of the day, running the 100 metres semifinal in 9.89 seconds. Stewart's run was under Calvin Smith's world record of 9.93, but was wind-aided and will not be recognised.

"I didn't know I was running that fast," Stewart said. "My main objective was just to try and qualify for the final."

A leaflet circulating here is offering \$25,000 in gold to the first Cuban or Nicaraguan intelligence

to the Pan American Games to defect to the United States.

The reward is apparently from a group called the Freedom Now Committee, which gave an address in care of Soldier of Fortune Magazine, a U.S. publication for military buffs. The flyer was distributed Saturday.

There was no immediate comment from Soldier of Fortune and a caller to the magazine in Boulder, Colorado, was told the offices were closed.

The Cubans were upset over an airplane which flew over the ceremonies toting a banner with a telephone number for Cubans interested in defecting.

Also, Spanish-language cards handed out said, "Cuban brothers, welcome to the land of freedom." The cards listed police and immigration telephone numbers.

Ted Boehm, chairman of Pax-Indianapolis, said there was little his group could do about the solicitations, which were credited to an anti-Castro group called the Cuban-American National Foundation.

Basketball

The heavily favoured U.S. basketball team overcame a ragged start to win its opener over Panama, 91-63.

The U.S. team had trouble keeping the Panamanian team off the offensive boards early and Panama held a 28-27 lead before the Americans went on an 8-0 run to go ahead for good.

Track and field

Stewart was the big story at

Indiana University Track Stadium. His time in the 100 metres was behind only those of Americans William Snoddy in 1978 (9.87) and James Sanford in 1980 (9.88), both wind-aided.

Stewart's run moved him into Monday night's finals, but American Mark Witherspoon apparently won't join him there. Witherspoon, the U.S. champion, finished second at 9.91 but pulled a hamstring in training for the final and will most likely miss the final.

Swimming and diving

Although outscored on six of 10 dives by teammate Megan Neyer, McCormick clinched the gold when Neyer botched her ninth dive. McCormick, the silver medalist at the 1984 Olympics, set a Pan Am record of 562.77 points, breaking her own record of 500.37.

McCormick trailed Neyer by 1.32 points after eight dives. But Neyer, a former world springboard champion, got only 45 points for a reverse 2½-somersault, and McCormick took the lead for good with 67.50 points for the same dive.

Cycling

Rebecca Twigg-Whitehead of the United States won the first women's cycling medal in Pan Am Games history, breaking away from the field at the start and taking the 57-kilometre individual road race by 3:23 over teammate Inga Benedict.

Defending champion Rosendo Ramos of Mexico won his second straight men's individual road race.

Piquet overcomes vibrations that shook-up Mansell's win

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP) — There was a whole lot of shaking going on at the Hungaroring, the new track for the only Grand Prix race in an Eastern Bloc country.

Brazilians Nelson Piquet and Ayrton Senna were able to overcome it. But Britain's Nigel Mansell succumbed to a faulty wheel nut that caused him to stop after leading most of the Hungarian Grand Prix.

Piquet won his second straight Grand Prix of the season by beating Senna by more than 37 seconds in just under two hours. Piquet lengthened his lead in the driver's championship to an eight-point margin over Senna, 49-41.

It was his second straight Hungarian Grand Prix victory. But had it not been for that faulty wheel nut on Mansell's right rear tire, Piquet would have finished second.

Mansell was cruising to an apparent victory when, on the 71st of 76 laps, the part went flying off. Mansell had a 10-second lead over Piquet. The pair had raced that way after Piquet moved into second place in the 26th lap.

After the wheel nut came off, Mansell managed to slow and stop with the wheel going back and forth as Piquet went by. He sat on the fence near his car as Piquet went on to his 19th career victory.

"That's motor racing," Mansell said of the bad break. "There was nothing I could do."

Piquet also had vibration problems.

"With about 20 laps to go I picked up a very big vibration on the car," Piquet said. "My car was shaking like a hot banana."

Senna, too, had problems.

"I had a big vibration problem from midway and everything in the car got tired. With the vibration I started to get a big pain in my back. It also meant the car was jumping out of gear in fourth," Senna said.

Piquet's victory came on the heels of an announcement that he signed to go to the Lotus team next year, replacing Senna who is currently shopping around.

Piquet and Mansell had been competing for the top position on the Williams-Honda team. Mansell had been more spectacular in practice, winning his seventh pole position in nine races this year in Hungary.

However, Piquet has put together an impressive string of races and now leads in the drivers' standings. He has won the title twice before, in 1981 and 1983.

With 49 points, he looks to be headed for another world championship. But Piquet didn't want to make any forecasts.

"There is still a long way to go for the championship, but it is getting better for me," he said.

The two-time defending champion, Alain Prost of France, is currently tied for third with 30 points with Mansell.

Prost came in third Sunday, once again losing on his bid to gain a record 28th Grand Prix victory. He tied Britain's Jackie Stewart in the third race of the year, but he has yet to finish better than third in the six races since.

Things may improve for Prost. The Grand Prix circuit is in Austria next Sunday, and Prost has won three times there, including the last two years.

Wembley Stadium

Rams beats Broncos at Wembley

LONDON (R) — The summer rain held off and the American bowl party was on — cheerleaders, brass bands and a pulsating exhibition football game won 28-27 by the Los Angeles Rams over the Denver Broncos before 72,786 revellers at Wembley.

The lead changed hands five times in lightning succession during a 35-point fourth quarter charged with continuous excitement and culminating in Rams halfback Charles White scoring the decider with 28 seconds to go.

It mattered little that the points' explosion came against second-string defenders on both teams and rookies trying to win jobs.

Back-up quarterbacks Steve

Dils and Gary Kubiak took turns leading their teams to touchdowns with Rookie end Ricky Nattiel sparking for Denver and the veteran White shining for the Rams.

The high-scoring final stanza keyed a celebration of things American on this opening pre-season game far away from home for both national football league clubs.

While hot dogs and hamburgers replaced the usual fare at the food stalls and tailgate parties in the parking lot braved the rain for pre-game festivities, the players proved that well-worn American adage attributed to yogi berra — "it ain't over till it's over."

SEMI VILLA IN SWEIFIEH FOR RENT

Location: Sixth Circle opposite Latin Church, a 280 square-metre one-floor flat consisting of three spacious bedrooms, with wardrobes set in the wall, small dressing room, L-shaped salon, large glassed-in kitchen, water filter, separate central heating, water well, internal car park, in a deluxe (Maan) stone building.

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Please call telephone No: 821110

On the occasion of 40th anniversary of India's Independence

a flag-hoisting ceremony will take place on Saturday August 15 at 9 a.m. at the Embassy Residence.

All Indian nationals are cordially invited to attend.

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The villa is located at the University of Jordan housing suburb and consists of three bedrooms, three verandas, three bathrooms, fully-equipped kitchen with telephone, garden, central heating and solar heater. Letting is for one year only starting, Sept. 1, 1987.

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FOR RENT

Unfurnished three bedrooms, two bathrooms, flat with telephone and garden. Quiet neighbourhood, 4th Circle, Zahran Post Office Road, opposite Jordan News Agency.

Please call: 641916 any time.

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Cinema **CONCORD** Tel: 677420
POLICE ACADEMY 4
Performances 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **RAINBOW** Tel: 625153
THE GOLDEN CHILD
Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **OPERA** Tel: 675573
9½ WEEKS
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 675571
TAKE IT EASY
Performances 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **RAGHADAN** Tel: 622198
IGHRAA... in "Karate Girls" (Arabic)
Performances 12:15, 2:15, 5:45, 8:15

هكذا مت الأمل

Six injured as nationwide black miners strike begins in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Six workers were injured, two seriously, at the start of a nationwide strike by black workers in South Africa's crucial gold and coal mines, a mining company spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman for the giant Anglo American Corporation said they were hurt in a clash between strikers and miners who wanted to work. He gave no further details.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), which called the strike at 46 white-controlled gold and coal mines, said 200,000 union members and 80,000 non-union miners had stopped work since it began night.

"It is totally successful," NUM General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa said. "We are very happy."

The NUM is demanding a 30 per cent wage increase and more danger pay for miners. More than 800 people died in mining acci-

dents last year. The employers have offered wages rises of up to 23.4 per cent.

Thousands of strikers flooded out of the gold mines west of Johannesburg Monday in response to an NUM instruction to go home, eyewitnesses said.

At the Randfontein Estates Mine, about 400 miners queued by the roadside for transport.

The NUM said it gave the instruction in an effort to avoid violence after management refused to give assurances that mine security forces would not be called in during the strike.

Many entrances to the mines were sealed by roadblocks manned by police and heavily-armed

mine security men.

Reporters were refused access to mines and security personnel tried to prevent them from taking photographs.

Mining companies said the stoppage was not total.

The Anglo American spokesman said strike action at its gold mines had been extensive and there had also been significant stoppages at its coal mines.

Another company, Rand Mines, said workers had turned up for work as usual at four of its gold mines.

One miner was shot and wounded by security guards Sunday at the Lorraine Gold Mine, in Orange Free State province, which is not affected by the industrial action.

Union spokesmen said that at a gold mine near Welkom, 260 kilometres south west of Johannesburg, scores of morning shift

miners were forced at gunpoint to start work.

The strike, which could cripple more than half of South Africa's gold mines and one fifth of its collieries, represents a serious economic and political challenge to Pretoria.

South Africa earns more than half its export revenues from gold and coal.

Previous strikes in the mining industry, which employs about 500,000 black workers, have been marked by violence, and the pro-government Citizen newspaper said Monday police were watching the industrial action closely.

It takes place at a time when the government is considering curbs on black trade unions, which were legalised in 1979 and have become increasingly influential in the black majority's fight for political rights and an end to white domination.

Bangladesh leader denies fear of political crisis

DHAKA (R) — President Hosain Mohammad Ershad, who last week weathered a concerted opposition campaign against his rule, has shrugged off fears that Bangladesh is facing a political crisis.

"There is no political crisis here in this country at the moment. What we have is some hullabaloo here and there," he told a meeting of his ruling Jatiya Party Sunday.

He made the statement following reports that he might reshuffle his cabinet later Monday. An opposition-led general strike virtually brought Bangladesh to a halt for 54 hours last week.

Twenty-one opposition parties staged the stoppage as part of a campaign aimed at forcing Gen. Ershad to resign because, they say, he is running a military dictatorship behind the facade of a

democracy.

Gen. Ershad ridiculed the strike as a "big fun and game" which he said could never change a government.

"Here I am, standing tall, in spite of the so-called hartal (strike). Why should I go? I was voted by the people to be here," he said.

Gen. Ershad ended nearly five years of military rule and restored democracy after winning presidential election last November. The opposition says he won the election by fraud and with police and military connivance.

Gen. Ershad described the Jatiya Party as "the largest political institution in the country," but acknowledged that it could not be effective because some of its leading members lacked sincerity.

Debate heats up New Zealand election campaign

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand's opposition forecast Monday the country would get friendly with countries like Libya and Cuba if the ruling Labour Party won general elections on Saturday.

"They (Labour) are prepared to reject Britain and the United States in favour of non-aligned nations like Libya and Cuba," National Party leader Jim Bolger told reporters.

The same "loony left" Labour activists who dragged the country out of ANZUS defence pact with the United States and Australia were ready to push it into non-alignment, he said.

New Zealand was effectively suspended from ANZUS by the United States last year because of its ban on visits by nuclear ships. Britain also opposes the ban.

Labour's anti-nuclear stance was enshrined in law a few weeks ago. Until Sunday it was only a simmering issue in a campaign fought largely on domestic issues, especially the economy.

The issue moved to the forefront when three retired chiefs of the defence staff spoke out on the

nuclear issue, joining the National Party in seeking New Zealand's return to ANZUS.

The chiefs, a general, an admiral and an air marshal, suggested in an open letter to party leaders that allies such as the United States and Britain could be trusted not to send nuclear ships here.

Labour Party Prime Minister David Lange replied that he does trust Washington and that he had been told by Washington that some visiting ships would be armed with nuclear weapons.

Mr. Lange, who says the country is better off outside ANZUS, was loudly cheered for his nuclear stance when he addressed several hundred people in a Labour-held district Monday.

The former military chiefs issued their open letter at about the same time as Mr. Lange. Mr. Bolger and Democratic Party leader Neil Morrison went on television together to face viewers' questions.

The letter and the television questioning received wide media coverage Monday.

Amnesty reports prisoner sealed in cell in Paraguay

LONDON (AP) — Amnesty International appealed on Monday for the release of a prisoner in Paraguay who has spent most of the past 24 years in solitary confinement.

The London-based international human rights organisation said Napoleon Ortigoza has now been sealed into his cell by a brick wall. A small hole was left in the wall so that food can be passed to him, said the organisation, which did not reveal the source of its information or say why the wall was built.

Amnesty International called on the government of the South American country to release Ortigoza, a 54-year-old former captain in the Paraguayan army.

Ortigoza was detained in December 1962 and convicted by a military court in July 1963 on charges of conspiracy and murder. He is being held in the Guardia de Seguradad Barracks, a high security prison in the capital, Asuncion.

Ortigoza was scheduled to be released on Dec. 17, but Amnesty said it has learned his cell door was removed three weeks ago and a brick wall built in its place.

Amnesty said it believes Ortigoza is innocent of the criminal charges and is being detained because of his opposition to President Alfredo Stroessner, who has governed Paraguay since 1954.

Mandela calls for struggle in white areas

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Black activist Winnie Mandela has told a National Women's Day rally that the struggle against apartheid should be waged in the white capital of Pretoria, not the black township of Soweto.

Mrs. Mandela, whose husband, Nelson, founded the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), urged more than 2,000 people at the rally on the University of Witwatersrand campus "to take the struggle into the white areas. The struggle should not be in Soweto but in Pretoria. We have to push forward that struggle that should be the reality in South Africa today."

She said the children of many South African mothers, who left the country in 1976 after the Soweto riots, were now returning to the country secretly. She urged mothers to open their doors and give shelter.

"It may be your son or daughter is back to fight the enemy of the people. Let us be practical in our struggle," she said.

National Women's Day commemorates the Aug. 9, 1956 march by 20,000 women on the union buildings in Pretoria, the national government offices, to protest the extension of "Pass Laws" to black women.

Until that time, only black men had been required to carry the passes, detailing the times and circumstances under which they were allowed in white areas. The Pass Laws were repealed on July 1, 1986.

Mother and son plead not guilty in Malaysian drug trial

PENANG, Malaysia (AP) — A New Zealand mother and son Monday pleaded not guilty to trafficking in heroin in the Malaysian resort island of Penang, a charge carrying a mandatory death penalty on conviction.

Lorraine Phyllis Cohen, wearing a blue and white silk dress and red stockings, and her son Aaron Shelton Cohen, in grey shirt and trousers, looked despondent as the charge was read out in Penang's colonial-style high court.

Lorraine, 44, and Aaron, 21, from Auckland, were arrested at Penang airport in February 1985 while leaving the island and have been held in jail. They were accused of hiding the drug in their underwear.

They were charged with trafficking in 140.78 and 34.61 grammes (.47 and 1.22 ounces) of heroin respectively.

Malaysian law prescribes death for anyone found with more than 15 grammes (half an ounce) of heroin or 200 grammes (seven ounces) of cannabis.

Since 1975, the South East Asian nation has hanged more than 40 people, including several foreigners.

About half a million of Malaysia's 16 million people are addicted to drugs or abuse them, according to official statistics.

The case against the Cohens is the fourth involving Westerners charged with drug trafficking since Malaysia introduced the mandatory death sentence in 1983. Before that year hanging was at a judge's discretion.

Lorraine's former husband Danny shook hands with the accused as around 70 international journalists and onlookers packed the public gallery of Penang's high court in the island's main city, Georgetown.

The handcuffed pair are being tried jointly after an application by deputy public prosecutor Mohammad Bazain Idris was accepted by Justice Datuk Mohammad Dzaiddin Abdullah, who is presiding over the case.

The same judge convicted Australians Kevin Barlow and Brian Chambers for drug trafficking in late 1985.

The Australians were hanged in July last year after the supreme court in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, dismissed their appeal and the Penang Pardons Board rejected their plea for clemency.

Belfast riots leave 1 dead, 11 hurt

LONDON (AP) — Northern Ireland (AP) — Two bombs exploded in central Londonderry, wounding three teenagers. Rioting in Belfast on the anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial left one man dead and 11 others injured.

The first blast hit the rear of the waterside railway station in a Protestant area of Londonderry about 7 p.m. (1800 GMT) Sunday. Police said there were no injuries, but the main Belfast-to-Londonderry train was halted.

Fifteen minutes later, a second bomb went off in the median strip on a major road in the area.

Three boys between the ages of 13 and 14 were treated for cuts and released, police said.

There was no immediate indication who placed the bombs. In Belfast, six people were injured in sporadic rioting early Sunday. One Scottish man was found dead.

Dozens of youths attacked two police stations and police vehicles

with stones, gasoline bombs and homemade grenades, and Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporters lit bonfires on several roads in the Ardoyne area in west Belfast, police said. They said 14 were arrested.

At least five policemen suffered minor injuries when a homemade bomb exploded under their vehicle in north Belfast, police Sgt. Albert Matchett said.

In the afternoon, a parade marking the 16th internment anniversary moved peacefully through a heavily patrolled area of Belfast.

British soldiers and police were deployed in Falls Road, the main Catholic district of Belfast where the march by about 2,000 people occurred, said Sgt. Margaret Breakey of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. The marchers were preceded by two dozen police and army Land Rovers.

Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, and witnesses said there

Philadelphia police find decomposed bodies in house

PHILADELPHIA (R) — Police resumed searching Monday for bodies in a north Philadelphia house where three decomposed corpses and three skeletons were found Sunday.

They said they were looking for the tenant of the third floor apartment where the bodies were discovered. Two were female but the sex of the others was not known.

The tenant had been told to quit because of a stench and the apartment door was nailed shut.

Neighbours told reporters the house was a haunt of drug users and there were frequent drug parties. Some said they had felt threatened by drug activities.

Police said they found syringes in the apartment but declined to comment further.

OBITUARY

Lebanese President Sheikh Amin Gemayel, Speaker of Lebanon's Parliament Hussein Al Hussein, Acting Prime Minister of Lebanon Dr. Salim Al Huss and members of the Lebanese Cabinet and Parliament Deputies sadly announce the death of

Kamil Nimer Chamoun
Former president of Lebanon and Minister of Finance and Housing and Cooperatives, who passed away at noon on Friday August 7, 1987.

The Lebanese ambassador has opened a register at his residence (opposite Al Khaldi Hospital) for Jordanian citizens to register their condolences. The registration will be open to the public from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. Wednesday August 12 and Thursday August 13, 1987.

The Lebanese community in Jordan is organising a requiem mass for the late president on Saturday August 15 at 7 p.m. at Saint John the Baptist Church (Terra Sancta College) on Jabal Luweibdeh.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AKJ72 ♣Q6 ♠A72 ♠A103
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass Pass 2 ♠
What action do you take?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠93 ♣82 ♣76 ♠AKQJ652
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
3 ♠ 3 ♣ Dble Pass
What action do you take?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQ983 ♠A1075 ♠K93 ♠7
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
What do you bid now?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AKJ63 ♠K6 ♠95 ♠6763
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
Pass 2 ♣ Pass
What action do you take?

COLUMNS 7&8

10,000-year-old village unearthed

BAGHDAD (R) — British archaeologists have found traces of a Neolithic village, dating back some 10,000 years, at Tel Afar in the northern Iraqi province of Nineveh, the Baghdad Observer said Sunday. It quoted team leader Trevor Watkins of Edinburgh University as saying the village had yielded a wealth of artefacts, including arrow-heads, marble heads and human bones.

4 owls kidnapped from London Zoo

LONDON (R) — Police were hunting a man who kidnapped four owls from London Zoo and demanded a £2,000 (\$3,140) ransom. The Today newspaper reported that a man had telephoned its offices and demanded the money for the safe return of the birds. Police said the kidnapper broke in through the aviary roof and snatched the birds from their cages early on Friday. They said there was an active black market in birds of prey. The stolen birds — a pair of African wood owls, an Abyssinian eagle owl and a rusty barred owl — are not rare in the wild but are not common in Britain. They were part of a breeding programme at the zoo.

Madonna returns to home state

PONTIAC, Michigan (AP) — Pop Star Madonna came home to a welcoming party of 42,000, including her husband, Sean Penn. The fans, including Penn, who was on leave from serving a probation violation sentence in California, crowded into the Pontiac Silverdome on Friday for a concert by the "material girl," who grew up in nearby Rochester Hills. Madonna, who once rode her bike where the Silverdome now stands, told the audience, "I was (angry) when they tore down these trees and built this place." Thousand of girls in the audience dressed like the pop star, who's on her who's that girl world tour, coinciding with the opening of her Who's That Girl movie. "What other chance are you going to have to wear something like this?" said Kristin McGregor, 18, pointing to her skimpy undergarments. She said she liked Madonna because she was gutsy. "She's pretty, she's got brains, she's not dumb and she doesn't take anything from anybody," Miss McGregor said.

Couple finds treasure buried in barn

MOSCOW (AP) — A man spent his first wedding anniversary digging around an old barn in his backyard, but came away with an anniversary present bigger than he or his wife could have imagined. The Soviet News Agency TASS said Sunday that Alexander Mironov of Kazan, a Volga River city about 800 kilometres east of Moscow, dug up a clay pot decorated with silver and gold, and filled with precious stones and 1,000 coins minted in the 18th century. A yellowed, half-rotted sheet of newspaper indicated the hoard had been hidden since 1825, it said. Mironov and his wife Tatyana gave the treasure to the government and received a 25 per cent reward, TASS said. It did not give the value of the cache or say when it was found.

Couple to marry in lions' cage

WARREN, Michigan (AP) — Linda Pritchard plans to wear a Safari suit to her wedding, but it's not that she has something against a traditional gown. It's just that a white gown could rile the six lions invited to the wedding. Pritchard, 23, and Julius Von Uhl, 48, plan to get hitched in a 32-foot (9-m) wide cage with lions they train in a circus. "They are our family," she explained. Their circus is in Warren through Aug. 16, and the couple decided to take advantage of the long stay in one place. There's just one hitch to their plans, however. "We were going to get a minister friend of ours from Florida to do it, but he's sick now and can't travel," Von Uhl said. "So we're looking for someone else. It's hard to talk a man into a cage with six big cats."

Australia admits mistake over Nazi

CANBERRA (R) — The Australian Foreign Affairs Department is looking for a practical joker who included Nazi mass-murderer Richard Heydrich in a list of visitors to Australia this month. A department spokesman said the West German embassy telephoned last week to ask about the inclusion of Heydrich, the "butcher of Prague" whose assassination in 1942 sparked the Lidice massacre. The entry reads: "Mr. Richard Heydrich, reichsprotektor of Moravia, and Mrs. Goette Heydrich will visit Sydney (10-12 August) and Canberra (13-15 August) on a bilateral visit to discuss multicultural activities." The spokesman said the embassy had accepted the department's explanation that the name was not included intentionally. "It was evidently meant as a practical joke and it is doubtful the person involved wanted things to go as far as they did," he said.

Chinese police steal electricity

PEKING (R) — Thousands of people in north-east China, including police and local government chiefs, were stealing electricity and inspectors trying to catch them were beaten and bitten by dogs, an official newspaper has said. The economic daily was reporting on the theft of electricity in Liaoning province where, it said, thieves were tampering with metres, stopping or slowing them down, cutting off the meter connection or making the numbers run backwards. Like other parts of China, the north east is short of power, which is rationed.

Perfume said to help smokers quit

PEKING (AP) — Doctors in Peking have developed a perfume that they say is 98 per cent effective in helping smokers kick the habit, a newspaper said. The "quit smoking perfume," also called "magical quit smoking extract," was developed by the Peking Modern Traditional Chinese Medicine Clinical Immunity Research Centre, according to the China Advertisement and Information, seen in Peking on Monday. The newspaper said smokers who sniff the perfume for 10 to 20 minutes every day for three days will feel decreased desire for a cigarette. Heavy smokers who sniff the perfume for one to two minutes a day for another week will completely cure their craving for tobacco, it said. The newspaper said a reporter for the Peking Daily was able to kick his 25-year smoking habit after using the perfume. The perfume, made from 36 Chinese herbal medicines, was tested on 100 people and found to be 98 per cent effective, the newspaper said. It has been approved by Peking's Public Health Bureau, the paper said. Japan already has bought a batch of perfume, and businessmen from Malaysia and New Zealand are negotiating a purchase, it said. The perfume sells for 20 yuan (\$3.40) a bottle, it said. China has only recently begun campaigning against smoking, still a widely popular habit in this nation of 1 billion.

World's largest arts festival on again

EDINBURGH, Scotland (AP) — The Edinburgh International Festival, the world's largest cultural extravaganza, is off and running for the 41st year, despite predictions of bankruptcy. Some 10,000 performers in the official arts festival and the parallel festival fringe are together presenting some 1,250 shows over 23 days in every available space, including the streets. The Soviet Union, in what visiting Deputy Culture Minister Vladislav Kazenin called its largest-ever cultural visit to the West, has sent more than 400 musicians, singers, dancers, actors, poets and artists. Some of them will debate the current state of Soviet arts and media with their British counterparts this week. Festival Director Frank Dunlop, 60, has been doing the job since 1984, and he says he is constantly handicapped by lack of cash in Edinburgh. Foreign countries help by subsidising their participants, the box office brings in more than £1 million (\$1.57 million), and there are grants from the city council and the government and sponsorships from businesses. But before the festival opened Sunday, Dunlop was £119,000 (\$186,830) in deficit on his budget of £2.65 million (\$4.16 million).